JPRS 75508

16 April 1980

USSR Report

AGRICULTURE

No. 1228

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available through Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio, 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.

JPRS 75508

16 April 1980

USSR REPORT

AGRICULTURE

No. 1228

CONTENTS

PAGE

MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

'PRAVDA' Carries Long-Range Weather Forecast for April
(PRAVDA, 30 Mar 80) 1

LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

Lag in Commissioning of Mixed Feed Plants Criticized
(A. Zholobov, et al.; SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN', 1 Feb 80) ... 3

Shortcomings in Feed Production in Tatarskaya ASSR Discussed
(S. Aleyev, et al.; SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN', 7 Feb 80) 7

Increased Production of High-Quality Feed Urged
(SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN', 13 Feb 80) 9

Shortage of Feed Shops in Novosibirskaya Oblast Scored
(P. Chernov; SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN', 16 Feb 80) 12

Urea in Livestock Rations Increases Productivity
(I. Slesarev; SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN', 6 Mar 80) 15

Briefs
Feed From Waste 17
Oil Seed Crops 17

LIVESTOCK

Means for Increasing Output of Livestock Product Suggested
(ZHIVOTNOVODSTVO, Dec 79) 18

Discussion of Excess Fat in Pigskin
(A. Vladimirov; ZAKUPKI SEL'SKOKHOZYAYSTVENNYKH PRODUKTOV, Feb 80) 24

CONTENTS (Continued) Page

AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

Nuriyev Views Agriculture Since March 1965 Plenum
(Z. Nuriyev; IZVESTIYA, 23 Mar 80) 27

'PRAVDA' Views 50 Years of Soviet Collectivized Agriculture
(S. Sdobnov; PRAVDA, 29 Feb 80) 35

Role of Private Plots in Economy Supported
(G. D'yachkov, A. Sorokin; EKONOMIKA SEL'SKOGO
KHOZYAYSTVA, Jan 80) 42

Decline in Livestock Raising on Belorussian Private Plots
(V. Dolgolev; SEL'SKAYA GAZETA, 1 Mar 80) 56

MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

'PRAVDA' CARRIES LONG-RANGE WEATHER FORECAST FOR APRIL

LD020921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 80 p 6 LD

[Unnamed correspondent report: "Steps of Spring; Weather in April"]

[Text] What is April, the second month of spring, expected to be like? Here is what the USSR Hydrometeorological Center told a PRAVDA correspondent:

In Moldavia, the Ukraine, the north Caucasus and the lower Volga region the average air temperature over the month and the quantity of precipitation will be close to normal. The daytime temperature will most frequently be 11-16 degrees. In the second and third 10-day periods the temperature may rise to 20-23 degrees.

In the Baltic republics and Belorussia precipitation will be below normal, many sunny days are expected and the average air temperature over the month will be close to normal. Over the month the daytime temperature is expected to be mostly 6-11 degrees in the Baltic republics and 8-13 degrees in Belorussia.

In the central and central-chernozem districts April will not deviate substantially from the norm with regard to precipitation and temperature. By the end of the month the air will warm to 15-17 degrees. However, in the second half of April a cold spell is expected and sleet may fall.

In Leningradskaya, Vologodskaya, Pskovskaya and Novgorodskaya oblasts the daytime temperature is expected to drop to between zero and 3 degrees above zero and snow is expected to fall during cold spells in the second and third 10-day periods. For the rest of the time the temperature will be 3-8 degrees above zero, and will rise to 10-12 degrees by the end of the month.

In the Volga-Vyatka region and central Volga region the April weather will be unsettled with frequent rainfall and temperature fluctuations. In periods of cold weather light frosts may occur at night. Rainfall over the month will be above normal.

In Murmanskaya Oblast, Karelskaya ASSR, Arkhangelskaya Oblast and Komi ASSR it will still be cold and blizzards will bluster at times. In the northeast of Komi ASSR frosts may sometimes reach 15-20 degrees at night and 5-10 degrees during the day.

In the central and southern Urals April is expected to be warmer than usual with normal and above-normal rainfall. The daytime temperature will most frequently be 8-13 degrees and in Orenburgskaya Oblast 11-16 degrees and sometimes up to 23 degrees above zero.

Beyond the Urals, in the Yamalo-Nenetskiy Autonomous Okrug, the Taymyr, the Yakutskaya ASSR and Magadanskaya Oblast, in the first half of April the frosts will sometimes still reach 25-30 degrees, but they will wane later and thaws will be noted frequently during the day.

In the south of Krasnoyarskiy Kray, of Irkutskaya and Chitinskaya oblasts, and of Buryatskaya ASSR and Tuvinskaya ASSR, severe nighttime frosts will be observed in the first 10 days and in the day the temperature will be 5-10 degrees below zero. The weather will subsequently grow warmer.

In the south of Western Siberia comparatively cold weather is expected in the first 10 days but it will be warm later--between 5 and 10 degrees and sometimes up to 18 degrees during the day.

In the Far East the warmest weather, as usual, will be observed in Primorskiy Kray, where the thermometer will frequently read 10-15 degrees.

In Central Asia and south Kazakhstan it will be as warm as summer. Sometimes the thermometer will read 28-33 degrees, but in the first 10 days there may be a brief cold spell--with a daytime temperature of 6-11 degrees.

CSO: 1824

LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

LAG IN COMMISSIONING OF MIXED FEED PLANTS CRITICIZED

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 1 Feb 80 p 2

/Article by A. Zholobov, M. Zarayev, A. Trubnikov and Yu. Shtatnov: "For the Feed Production Industry"/

/Text/ An expansion of mixed feed production at state enterprises is one of the important components of the overall program for the transformation of the nonchernozem area. Provision was made to almost double deliveries during the five-year plan. The attainment of this growth was envisaged both through the reconstruction and technical retooling of existing capacities and as a result of the construction of new enterprises.

A great deal was done during the period following the issue of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures for the Further Development of Agriculture in the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR." Large mixed feed plants appeared in the wedge near Moscow, Murmansk, Kostroma, Laysk in Sverdlovskaya Oblast, Denezhnikovo in Ryazanskaya Oblast, Vyaz'ma in Smolenskaya Oblast, Rzhev in Kalininskaya Oblast, Kovrov in Vladimirskaya Oblast and Kotlas in Arkhangel'skaya Oblast. Last year a plant was commissioned in Verkhov'ye in Orlovskaya Oblast. The first lines at the plant in Unecha in Bryanskaya Oblast are in the process of commissioning. The annual mixed feed production in the zone was increased to 10 million tons. This year will bring a new increase. Nevertheless, the indicator envisaged for the end of the Five-Year Plan is far off.

In order to understand the reasons for and to disclose the possibilities of overcoming the lag, we went first of all to the facilities that were considered projects under construction last year, but were not put into operation.

There is a plant in Sukhinichi in Kaluzhskaya Oblast. The Tsentrelevatorstroy Trust of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture did not even present it for commissioning. As the trust managers assume, the fulfillment of the remaining volumes will be delayed for another 6 months.

In Pavlovo, where work is carried out by trust No 15 of Glavvolgovyatskstroy of the USSR Ministry of Construction, in January an intrasite railroad network was still being built and a weighbridge was being installed.

Why is there a lag at such important facilities?

It grew from year to year. Construction projects experienced interruptions in the deliveries of precast reinforced concrete, mechanisms and motor transport and were short of workers--builders and installation men.

For example, in Pavlovo there was a difficult situation with respect to energy supply. Electricity should have been supplied from the substation of the Pavlovo Bus Plant. This required 250 meters of a high-voltage cable. It was delivered ahead of time, but was stored under such conditions that it became useless. A plant cannot do without a boiler room. There was equipment for it in December, but there were no technical documents--the Soyuzvolgogaz Trust could not begin installation. In Sukhinichi the lag in the commissioning of the boiler room and the lack of supply of electric power delayed many operations. Furthermore, in Pavlovo many planning problems were not solved.

Now, along with completing carry-over facilities, it is necessary to commission plants of the last year of the five-year plan. According to the plan there are three of them--in Gorbachevo in Tul'skaya Oblast, in Skopin in Ryazanskaya Oblast and in Podberez'ye in Novgorodskaya Oblast. True, the Sevzapelevatorstroy Trust of the RSFSR Ministry of Rural Construction, which should have commissioned a mixed feed plant in Volosovo in Leningradskaya Oblast at the beginning of the 11th Five-Year Plan, promised to commission it this year. The fight for the fulfillment of this obligation is energetic.

The enterprise in Skopin built by the construction train E-18 of the Tsentrelevatorstroy Trust also belongs to the start-up projects of the year where construction readiness is comparatively high. Although the volume of work that is to be fulfilled during the year is large--2.2 million rubles--the trust management assures us: The plant will be commissioned on schedule.

Unfortunately, it is difficult to express such optimism with regard to two other projects. In Podberez'ye last year the construction train E-38 of Sevzapelevatorstroy utilized only one-half of the planned 2.5 million rubles and in Gorbachevo the Mobile Mechanized Column-190 of the Priokskhimstroy Trust of the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction fulfilled the assignment only 17 percent, utilizing 270,000 out of 1.5 million rubles. It would seem that from the first days of the year it would make up for what has been neglected. But no liveliness is observed on the site in Gorbachevo. There is also a shortage of people in Podberez'ye.

Experience convinces us that sluggishness at the beginning of the year invariably turns into rush work in November-December. Thus, is it not better to manifest concern for these construction projects ahead of time and to help them with people and equipment? After all, the importance of the built enterprises is clear to all and the lag in their commissioning directly hampers the development of livestock breeding.

For example, let us take the Gorbachevo Plant. It is not far from the Lazarev complex for the breeding and fattening of 108,000 hogs. The complex began to operate, but the commissioning of the plant is far off.

Such a lack of coordination between the rates of development of livestock breeding and the mixed feed industry often begins at the stage of formation of the plans for contract work. There was every reason to believe that in 1978 the construction of plants at the Slobodskaya Station in Kirovskaya Oblast, at the Pogreby Station in Bryanskaya Oblast and in Arzamas will begin and that the Il'inogorsk Enterprise in Gor'kovskaya Oblast will be reconstructed. However, these projects were not included in the plan in 1978, last year or this year. The plants in Kondopoga in the Karel'skaya ASSR and in Pomary in the Mariyskaya ASSR should have been put into operation during this five-year plan. However, they were only begun in 1978 and, in accordance with the norms of construction length, are to be commissioned in 1981. The construction of enterprises in Maksatikha in Kalininskaya Oblast, in Kromy in Orlovskaya Oblast and in Glasov in the Udmurtskaya ASSR was begun only last year.

To what extent is such a delay in schedules connected with the interests of livestock breeding? The need for mixed feed is increasing everywhere and livestock breeding complexes, which need strictly balanced rations, are being built not only on Tula land. Unfortunately, not everyone takes this into consideration. If builders are short of forces, apparently, it is better to hold back something else, but not the development of the feed production industry.

Unfortunately, nor does the inclusion of a project in the title list mean that it will be commissioned in accordance with the envisaged schedules. Not only the example of the plants that were supposed to be put into operation during this five-year plan convinces us of this. The situation with respect to construction starts is not satisfactory either. It is well known that the basis for a prompt commissioning of an enterprise is laid down during the first year of work. But let us take the plant in Kromy in Orlovskaya Oblast. It is not only that its construction was begun later than the initially envisaged schedules. In 1979, the first year of construction, the Mobile Mechanized Column-695 of the Tsentrelevatorstroy Trust should have performed work worth 950,000 rubles there, but it did work worth only 400,000 rubles. No wonder! Half the people needed were on the site and no more than two out of six dump trucks were in operation. The subcontracting organization--the Orelsel'stroy Trust--did not even begin building the road.

The Romodanovo Mixed Feed Plant in the Mordovskaya ASSR forms part of the grain product combine, which also includes an elevator and a mill. The construction project was begun in 1978 and immediately lagged behind the schedule. The combine site borders on the territory of a heat and electric power plant, which has reserve capacities. Nevertheless, provision was made for the construction of its own boiler room at a cost of 700,000 rubles. The management of the Tsentrelevatorstroy, which carries out the work at the site of the future plant, has often suggested to the Ministry of Procurement that the problem of providing the combine with power from the existing heat and electric power plant be coordinated with the Ministry of Power and Electrification. However, the client--the republic Administration of Grain Products--continues to insist on the construction of a boiler room. The controversy has not ended even now. How not to mention the Pavlovo Plant, which, essentially, reached the start-up period without electricity and heat sources! Nor should the matter in Romodanovo be drowned in an interdepartmental dispute.

Analyzing the situation with respect to the commissioning of new capacities of the mixed feed industry, we must not fail to note another fact. Production buildings are put into operation, although slowly and with a delay. But dwelling houses for plant workers, as a rule, remain in the plans.

For example, in Pavlovo the plant is to be put into operation, but the construction of the dwelling house has not yet begun. In Sukhinichi plans have been made to build, simultaneously with the enterprise, one 28-apartment and 10 single-apartment houses. This intention has remained on paper. The same situation exists in Skopino. Even the plant in Denezhnikovo in Ryazanskaya Oblast, which has been in operation for a long time, to this day does not have its own dwelling houses and a kindergarten, whose construction was planned simultaneously with the production facility. Owing to this, plants experience considerable difficulties with the recruitment of personnel and operate with malfunctions.

The lack of coordination and miscalculations that have been discussed lead to the fact that, according to the optimistic estimates of the RSFSR Ministry of Procurement, at the end of the 10th Five-Year Plan the production capacities of the mixed feed industry in the nonchernozem zone will be approximately 2 million tons lower than the envisaged figure. This result is not auspicious. To overcome the underestimate of the accelerated development of the mixed feed industry means to make an important contribution to the growth of the production of livestock products by farms in the nonchernozem zone.

11,439
CSO: 1824

LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

SHORTCOMINGS IN FEED PRODUCTION IN TATARSKAYA ASSR DISCUSSED

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 7 Feb 80 p 1

/Article by S. Aleyev, head of sector of the Tatarskaya ASSR Committee of People's Control, V. Yakushkin, inspector of the RSFSR Committee of People's Control, candidate of veterinary sciences, and N. Gureyev, correspondent of SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN', the Tatarskaya ASSR: "Without Allowances for Weather"/

> /Excerpts/ To ensure a successful wintering of livestock is the most important problem now facing livestock breeders, managers and public organizations of farms. The data of the mass check carried out by people's controllers together with deputy groups and activists of the republic's KOMSOMOL'SKIY PROZHEKTOR discuss how, in practice, it is solved on farms in Tataria.

This wintering of livestock on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Tatarskaya ASSR is taking place under complicated conditions. Last summer it was impossible to obtain a large grass harvest and, as a result, the plan for the procurement of coarse and succulent feed was by no means fulfilled. The oblast party organization took a number of measures to preserve the stock and productivity of cattle under such difficult conditions.

Utilizing all the sources of raw materials, the assignment for the preparation of vitamin grass meal was fulfilled almost completely (99 percent). The quality of all types of feed was improved greatly. As is well known, this sharply increases the efficiency of its utilization. Straw and chaff were gathered and stacked from all fields and potato and sugar beet tops were ensilaged. A total of 225,000 tons of mixed silage were procured from unmarketable root and tuber crops together with tops and corn mass. A collection of food waste from the population and from public dining enterprises was organized. Every ton of pulp and malt residues obtained at processing industry enterprises was used. A total of 2,300 feed kitchens and shops, about 1,500 installations for the steaming and chemical heat treatment of straw, 1,704 yeasting installations and 1,850 units for the preparation of a milk substitute operate in the republic.

The measures taken made it possible to overcome many difficulties. The procurements of milk and meat in the fourth quarter of 1979 attest to this. As compared with the same period last year they increased by 11,400 and 1,100 tons respectively. The sale of milk and meat to the state now exceeds last year's indicators. However, the results could have been even more significant had it not been for the variegation in feed supply, in the organization of its preparation and, therefore, in livestock productivity throughout various rayons and farms.

Realizing the complexity of wintering, many rayons used leafy fodder as a reserve. However, a number of farms in Leninogorskiy, Pestrechinskiy, Sabinskiy, Buinskiy and Arskiy rayons did not display efficiency, procured less than 50 percent of the amount of this fodder envisaged by the assignment and then stopped the work.

If the shortage of coarse and succulent feed on farms can be somehow explained by the unfavorable weather last year, the deficiency of mineral supplements is due to quite another reason. Last year the republic's farms placed an order for 52,000 tons of fodder salt. When the allocations were approved, this figure was arbitrarily lowered to 31,500. But only 25,600 tons of salt--less than one-half the need--were received in a year.

Republic economic bodies, rightly insisting on the most rapid liquidation of these debts, at the same time, are called upon to eliminate the uncovered shortcomings more efficiently, to utilize internal reserves more fully and to disseminate the advanced experience in the execution of work on farms under wintering conditions more actively.

11,439
CSO: 1824

LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

INCREASED PRODUCTION OF HIGH-QUALITY FEED URGED

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 13 Feb 80 p 1

/Article: "Accelerated Development for Feed Production"/

/Text/ "Everything that we want to have from livestock breeding--more meat, milk and other products--ultimately, all this depends on the sufficiency of varied and high-quality feed," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the July (1978) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The plenum outlined a program for an overall development of feed production and defined this as the most important and urgent task of its improvement and establishment of a firm feed base for livestock breeding on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz and in every interfarm enterprise. The country's advanced farms, following the plenum decree, developed and began to implement measures for the intensification of feed production, a considerable increase in its output and improvement in its quality.

Extensive work has been done in this direction in Vinnitskaya Oblast. Specialized farms supplying feed for livestock breeding complexes and interfarm enterprises are established there. Specialized subdivisions for feed production operate on most farms. Feed production is gradually transferred to an industrial basis and a specialized sectorial nature is lent to it. Deputy chairmen of kolkhozes and deputy directors of sovkhozes for feed direct the new sector and a system of material and moral incentives for an increase in the production and improvement in the quality of feed, that is, for final results, is used. As compared with the same period during the Ninth Five-Year Plan, the average annual feed production increased by 29 percent, reaching 31.2 quintals of feed units per standard head of livestock.

Nevertheless, this is insufficient for an intensive management of livestock breeding. In the oblast during the 11th Five-Year Plan most of the increase in output is to be obtained through intensification, as a result of an increase in the productivity of livestock. In order to accelerate the development of livestock breeding and to increase its efficiency, an overall plan for the production and utilization of feed has been worked out in the oblast. It envisages increasing the output of feed from 34 to

48 quintals per hectare of sown fodder crops and its procurements per standard head of livestock, to 38.5 quintals. At the same time, the amount of protein will increase to 110 grams per feed unit. This will make it possible to obtain, basically with feed produced in the oblast, 3,150 kg of milk per cow and to ensure an increase of 37 percent in the production of meat, 31 percent in the production of milk and 61 percent in the production of eggs.

The other day SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' discussed in detail the long-term scientifically substantiated program for the development of feed production in Vinnitskaya Oblast, whose work was approved by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine at the end of last year. In the republic during the first half of the current year such long-term plans are to be developed for every kolkhoz, sovkhoz, rayon and oblast and implemented persistently. Overall programs for the development of feed production have been worked out in L'vovskaya, Kiyevskaya, Gomel'skaya and some other oblasts. It is to be believed that this valuable initiative will also be maintained in other republics.

The production of feed in amounts ensuring a high productivity of livestock and poultry is an important aspect of the overall plan. At the same time, the envisaged increase in fodder production will be attained through an increase in the yield of fodder crops, without an expansion of their sowings, primarily as a result of an improvement in the structure of sown areas. Plans have also been made to change over to growing the most productive varieties and hybrids of fodder crops and to improve their seed breeding. An increase in the application of fertilizers to fodder crops--organic fertilizers, by a factor of 2.5 and mineral fertilizers, by a factor of 1.6--will also promote an increase in the yield.

The work of farmers in Vinnitskaya Oblast is a good example of a responsible and true party and state approach to the development of feed production. Unfortunately, other examples are not rare. A number of oblasts allocate inferior land to fodder crops and do not apply sufficient fertilizers. Specialized feed producing subdivisions have not been established everywhere and, where they exist, their equipment and people are often diverted to other operations. A totally wrong tendency, when managers of farms, rayons and even oblasts do not properly see to it that the production of hay, haylage, silage and root crops is increased and that their quality is improved and try to cover the shortage of feed with concentrates, often at the expense of grain from state resources, has not yet been overcome. As a result, the consumption of grain for feed for livestock is growing excessively and the use of other types of feed is even being reduced.

The time has come to increase the responsibility of managers and specialists of farms and of workers of party, Soviet and economic bodies for an accelerated development of feed production and for lending a specialized sectorial nature to it. Right now it is necessary to refine the structure of sown areas, to search for organic and mineral fertilizers for

application to fodder crops, to assign the appropriate fields and meadows to specialized brigades and links, to put equipment in order, to outline measures for the construction of modern storage facilities for haylage, hay, silage and root crops and to do the utmost so that 1980 may become a year of a fundamental turning point in the situation in feed production.

Special attention should be drawn to the most rapid solution of the protein problem. An increase in the production of plant protein is the main way. Science and practice have developed reliable methods and pointed out the specific ways for this: expansion of the sowings and increase in the yield of annual pulse crops, as well as perennial leguminous grasses, increase in the doses of nitrogen fertilizers applied to cereals, use of nitrogen containing additives in the rations of animals and ammonization of feed. Efficient methods must be widely introduced into fields and farms.

Spring is at hand and in the south of the country farmers will soon take equipment out to the field. Their main task is to increase the production and improve the quality of all types of fodder, to create a reliable fodder stock for livestock breeding and to attain an accelerated development and an increase in the stability of feed production.

11,439
CSO: 1824

LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

SHORTAGE OF FEED SHOPS IN NOVOSIBIRSKAYA OBLAST SCORED

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 16 Feb 80 p 1

/Article by P. Chernov, Novosibirskaya Oblast: "Experience Is Close By"/

/Text/ More than 1 million tons of milk are annually sent from farms in Novosibirskaya Oblast to the state. In Novosibirskaya Oblast there are many farms that increase dairy herds and raise the productivity of animals year after year. Farms in Ordynskiy, Chulymskiy, Ubinskiy, Karasukskiy, Severnyy and Kyshtovskiy rayons attained good results. The workers of the Pervomayskiy Pedigree Stock Farm obtained 4,350 kg of milk per cow, of the Pashinskiy Sovkhoz, 4,700 kg, of the Berdskiy Sovkhoz, 4,200 kg and of the Bol'shevik and Krasnoye Znamya kolkhozes in Ordynskiy Rayon, 3,750 kg. More than 1,200 experts in machine milking obtained 3 tons of milk and more per cow. M. P. Pankrats from the Pervomayskiy Pedigree Stock Farm obtained 5,711 kg and milkmaids A. G. Krasnozhen from the Cherepanovskiy Experimental Production Farm, G. I. Poluboyartseva from the Pashinskiy Sovkhoz and L. F. Kuz'mina from the Berdskiy Sovkhoz, more than 5,00 kg.

Livestock breeders in the oblast have now decided to sell 7,000 tons of milk more to the state than last year. During the stabling period alone, on the average, they will obtain no less than 1,635 kg of milk per cow. Only by fulfilling this task is it possible to expect the sale, as planned, of 1,115,000 tons of output.

Under the conditions when on many farms less feed is stocked than necessary the outlined goal can be undertaken only if every kg of fodder is utilized efficiently and with a full yield. This means that feed preparation must be organized everywhere. More than 30 quintals of feed units per standard head of livestock were procured on the Bol'shevik Kolkhoz in Ordynskiy Rayon by the wintering period. Nevertheless, everything is being done there to utilize every kg of hay, silage and other fodder in an economical way. Having completed the reconstruction of sections, the farm introduced industrial techniques of milk production. Whereas previously one farm worker accounted for 13 cows, now, for 28. Previously a milkmaid serviced 30 to 35 animals, now, 70 to 100.

A new sector--feed production--was established on the farm. As a result, the kolkhoz provides the entire herd with high-grade rations and helps its neighbors with feed. Having built a shop for the production of grass meal and granules, the farm annually stocks more than 2,000 tons of vitamin feed by winter. During the stabling period cows receive 3 to 4 kg of granules daily. A mixed feed shop also operates on the farm and haylage trenches have been built.

The productivity of the dairy herd on the Filippovskiy Sovkhoz in Ordynskiy Rayon is also growing considerably. Last year the milk yields of cows increased by 189 kg and, on the average, 2,950 kg of milk per cow were obtained. During this wintering period a great deal is also being done so that the productivity of animals may rise further. A feed shop operates successfully on the sovkhoz. As a result, milk yields on the farm are increasing.

The mechanized feed shop prepares full ration mixtures from silage, straw, concentrates and microadditives. For milk cows there is one set of components and for dry cows, another. Preparation techniques are simple. With a grab loader feed is loaded on the GAZ-53 motor vehicle at the fodder warehouse and transported to the feed shop where it is unloaded into the KTU-10 distributor. From the distributor feed is supplied by a cross conveyer to the mixer-grinder. Mixed feed arrives there from the filling hopper by a worm conveyer. Through a batcher (grain drill box) it is flavored with trace elements. The prepared mixture is delivered to livestock barns by a tractor. Only one person services the feed shop. The motor vehicle driver handles the delivery of all feed from the fodder warehouse. Two livestock men transport the prepared mixture. The productivity is 10 tons of feed mixture per hour.

Similar shops operate quite well in many other rayons and have fully justified themselves. Why are there only 123 such shops on almost 500 kolkhozes and sovkhozes? Moreover, there are only 63 other feed processing shops. About 57 out of their total number do not operate to this day.

Not long ago many farms in the oblast had very simple feed kitchens where the feed properties of straw were improved. However, they were gradually eliminated and instead mechanized feed shops began to be built. There are no feed kitchens and shops often are idle. There is a shortage of industrial equipment. A lack of electric motors is the usual cause. Each feed shop needs two electric motors of a capacity of 30 kw, which activate the grinder-mixer. Last year the oblast ordered 200 such engines, but received only 31. This year not a single engine has arrived so far.

The efficiency of existing feed shops could be much higher. The shortage of mineral feed is a hindrance. Last year kolkhozes and sovkhozes failed to obtain more than 6,000 tons of phosphorus additives. Their

shortage can be explained somehow. However, how could common salt become scarce? Meanwhile, in a year farms received more than 7,000 tons of salt less than needed. The situation is not better now. During the first quarter of 1980 a total of 8,900 tons of salt and 1,500 tons of phosphates were allocated. However, only 1,300 and 120 tons were received. The collectives of the Sol'-Iletsk Salt Base in Orenburgskaya Oblast and of the Dzhambul enterprise that supplies phosphorus additives disrupt deliveries from month to month.

11,439
CSO: 1824

UREA IN LIVESTOCK RATIONS INCREASES PRODUCTIVITY

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 6 Mar 80 p 2

[Article by I. Slesarev, head of laboratory for physiology of nutrition for agricultural animals of the Belorussian Scientific Research Institute of Livestock Breeding: "Urea in Livestock Rations"]

[Text] Both in our country and abroad, a rather great amount of experience has been accumulated in the use of non-protein synthetic nitrogenous substances -- urea and ammonium nitrate in the rations of ruminant animals. During the past 20 years, the use on farms in our republic of urea, diammonium hydrogen phosphate, urea phosphate and other ammonium nitrates, in low protein rations, has made it possible to obtain more milk from cows and higher weight increases in young cattle stock and sheep. For example, when urea was included in the rations of pedigree dairy cattle, the productivity of the cows increased by 8-10.5 percent and the nutrient expenditures per quintal of milk decreased by 13 feed units. Feed consumption during the stabling period was 260-320 feed units lower than that for a control group, where the protein deficit in the cow rations was 25 percent. As a result of increased milk yields and a reduction in feed expenditures, 42.5 more rubles of income were obtained from each cow during the stabling period than were obtained in the control groups.

A kilogram of urea added to the rations of young bulls produces 1.5 to 3.2 additional kilograms of weight increase during fattening compared to control. According to kolkhoz and sovkhoz data, the use of this substance during the fattening of cattle produces 25-38 rubles of additional income per animal during the stabling period.

Various methods are being employed for enriching low protein feeds and rations with urea. The best method consists of feeding it, together with other mineral additives, in the form of feed mixtures. Towards this end, use is made of units having lines for the preparation of coarse feeds (straw, haylage or silage), root vegetables or forage grain. Readily soluble carbohydrates (molasses and other sugary additives) must necessarily be added, since they promote the best use of urea by an animal organism.

Feed mixtures that have been enriched with synthetic nitrogenous substances and macro and microadditives can be of different compositions. In addition to straw, their principal components include ramal feed and conifer meal. For example, more than 85 tons of a feed mixture containing straw, grass and conifer meal, grain forage and nitrogenous-mineral substances -- urea, diammonium hydrogen phosphate, common salt and microadditives were prepared last winter at the Mayak Kommunizma Kolkhoz in Borisovskiy Rayon in Minskaya Oblast. The nutritional value of such mixtures is rather high -- a kilogram of the mixture contains 0.6-0.8 feed units and 80-85 grams of digestible protein. For a daily consumption of approximately 7-8 kilograms of this mixture, young bulls produced 0.8-1 kilogram of weight increase during fattening.

Urea is being used more extensively in the republic's mixed feed industry. In recent years, it has been used for enriching more than 300,000 tons of mixed feed, with a considerable portion of this feed being prepared in granulated form. Whereas the animals adjust themselves gradually to loose types of mixed feed containing synthetic nitrogenous substances, such adjustment is not required in the case of granules. The use of granules precludes the need for resorting of the components. The technique for feeding them to the animals is more simple, safe and it conforms with the modern methods for the group maintenance and feeding of livestock.

7026
CSO: 1824

LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

BRIEFS

FEED FROM WASTE--Ul'yanovsk, 15 Feb--The Melekesskaya Broiler Poultry Farm produces 8 tons of fecal dust from its production waste every day. This feed, which contains up to 13.5 percent of protein, as well as phosphorus and calcium, is willingly bought by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Melekesskiy Rayon. They use it as additives to rations of hogs and cattle. On the Sovkhoz imeni Krupskaya, when young hogs were fed fecal dust, their average daily weight gain increased by 15 percent. The fattening Melekesskiy, Pravda and Khmelevskiy sovkhozes also obtain good results. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 16 Feb 80 p 1/ 11,439

OIL SEED CROPS--Early ripening oil seed crops--winter and spring rape, Chinese radish and others--helped many farms to enrich the rations of livestock. This year the republic's farms decided to expand the areas sown with these crops fivefold and allocated 100,000 hectares of fields to them. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 22 Feb 80 p 1/ 11,439

CSO: 1824

MEANS FOR INCREASING OUTPUT OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS SUGGESTED

Moscow ZHIVOTNOVODSTVO in Russian No 12, Dec 79 pp 1-4

[Article: "Use All Resources for Increasing Output of Livestock Products"]

[Text] The fourth year of the 10th Five-Year Plan is drawing to a close. Livestock farm workers are striving to meet targets for greater efficiency and for increased output and sales to the state of livestock products.

With conditions difficult this year in many regions of the country, many kolkhozes and sovkhozes attained greater productivity, increased the numbers of livestock and poultry and achieved higher product quality. Livestock workers in the Moldavian, Tadzhik and Armenian SSRs and in several oblasts of the RSFSR and the Ukrainian SSR greeted the 62d anniversary of the Great October Revolution with good performance records. At the same time, attainment of the party's targets for higher output of livestock products requires that workers in the livestock sector direct their attention and efforts toward fullest use of available resources and toward utmost reliance on scientific research and progressive experience in their enterprise operations.

The primary ways to increase output of meat, milk and other products are to raise the productivity of livestock and poultry, to apply intensive management methods and to attain higher quality indices. Chief attention should be given to expanding numbers of all types of livestock.

Primary goals for livestock development are sharp increases in meat production and improved distribution of meat products. The July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum adopted a specific program for meat production to reach 19.5 million tons by 1985. For most of the country's economic regions, reinforcement of meat resources means above all increasing beef production (which accounts for 43 percent of the country's meat production). By the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan, beef production is scheduled to reach 8.4 million tons, a 23-percent increase over 1973. Increases are supposed to come mainly from stepped-up breeding and feeding of young stock of both dairy and combined strains, from feeding out adult culls and through developing the meat livestock industry in several regions

of the country. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes must raise cattle sale weights to 400-450 kg while reducing the time on feed from the present 25-30 months to 18-20 months.

Cattle feeding has expanded greatly in recent years due to specialization and concentration and to the fact that beef production has been converted to industrial methods. This has brought higher meat production and higher weights for slaughter cattle. However, many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are by no means using all their available resources. Meat output per head of cattle has averaged 60-63 kg country-wide in recent years. But with improved herd build-up, conservation of young stock, and wide application of intensive breeding and feeding methods, it is possible in future to obtain 80 kg at first and 90 kg later. These figures have been reached by enterprises in the Baltic republics and in several RSFSR oblasts.

Of the 18 million head presently sold to the state, approximately 8 million have undergone finishing, while more than 10 million head go to slaughter weighing up to 300 kg without finishing. Feeding such cattle to weights of 400-450 kg would mean obtaining approximately 700,000 additional tons of slaughter beef (live weight).

The feeding of older cattle should be expanded and improved. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes annually deliver to slaughter around 8 million head of culled adult cattle (averaging 400-410 kg). Raising the average live weight of these animals 50 kg through feeding would yield an additional 250-300 thousand tons of meat.

Combatting barrenness in the breeding herd and murrain are important conditions for increasing beef production.

Needed managerial and economic measures should be taken to accelerate progress in specialized beef production as a source of high-quality beef. At present, this sector of the livestock industry is insufficiently developed. The number of beef cattle stands at only 4.5 million head, including 1.3 million cows. Most beef cattle are located on small farms and at nonspecialized enterprises. The 11th Five-Year Plan goal is to expand the number of beef cattle to 8-9 million head while simultaneously instituting more intensive management methods.

An important resource for higher production and improved quality of beef cattle is industrial crossbreeding of dairy cows with beef bulls.

The steppe regions of the RSFSR and Kazakhstan , which have large pasture areas, and the foothills and hill regions of Central Asia, the Transcaucasus and of several RSFSR oblasts and krays all offer favorable conditions for developing beef cattle production. Moreover, given the correct organization of production, beef cattle raising is also economically efficient in areas of intensive cropping and feed production, as experience has proved at progressive enterprises of the Ukraine, Belorussia and other RSFSR regions (Rostovskaya and Volgogradskaya oblasts, Stavropol'skiy Kray).

Opportunities are great for increasing meat production through intensive swine raising, which is a sector with fast animal maturation. In 1978, swine enterprises of all types produced 5.3 million tons of pork. Basic conditions for higher pork production are concentration, specialization and industrialization. These would bring highly economical results. One-fourth of the pork produced by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in 1978 came from industrial swine raising complexes. The latter averaged 6.2 quintals of feed units and 8.03 man-hours per quintal of pork, as compared to 9.1 q feed units and 18 man-hours for all swine raising sovkhozes.

Nevertheless, as was pointed out at the July 1978 CC CPSU Plenum, large quantities of pork are being produced by enterprises which do not engage in specialized swine production. It is correct, therefore, that along with the utmost conversion of swine raising to industrial methods and the construction of large specialized complexes, existing and abandoned farms are being reconstructed and renovated. During the first 9 months of this year, 2,000 swine raising farms were renovated at kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Agricultural bodies and kolkhoz/sovkhoz managers and specialists must focus attention on more intensive farrowing and on increasing average daily weight gain of the young stock being raised and fed. Many enterprises presently get no more than 1.6 litters, or 13 pigs, per year. Through year-round farrowing, higher survival rates for young pigs and general improvement of animal care and technological conditions, it is possible to get 1.8 litters and 15-17 pigs per sow per year. Corresponding figures for industrial complexes and farms are 2-2.2 and 18-21. Shortened farrowing cycles would yield an additional 8-10 million young pigs.

The future development of swine raising depends a great deal on improvements in selective breeding and on instituting the most rational methods of swine breeding. The country's existing purebred operations show an average daily weight gain of 600-650 g (4.2-4.6 feed units per kg weight gain). At the same time, with crossbreeding and hybridization, the survival rate of young pigs has risen 5-8 percent, the feeding period is 10-12 percent shorter, and feed inputs per kg gain are 0.3-0.5 units less.

In order to effect a long term program of breed improvement, 12 large hybridizing centers are planned for the country. These will make hybrid hog production possible within 10 years.

More efficient hog feeding can be achieved by using high quality, full ration mixed feeds. However, hog feeds should contain more fodder potatoes and byproducts from the vegetable, dairy, starch-syrup and other food sectors. Around large cities and industrial centers, food scraps gathered from the people and from public catering enterprises should be widely used as essential aids in swine production.

There are great resources for increasing sheep production. The average weight of slaughter sheep is only 37 kg, but for several years many progressive enterprises have been selling sheep at 45 kg and up.

Practical experience at feeding areas in the Kazakh SSR has demonstrated that for every two months of feed, each lamb gains 10-12 kg. The country's mutton production is supposed to increase through intensification of the sector, improved feeding and pasturage, higher slaughter weights for lambs (42-45 kg) and increases in lambing rates from the present 80-85/100 ewes to 95-100/100 ewes. Higher slaughter weights alone can raise mutton production in the near future by 200-300 thousand tons to 1.2 million tons.

The intensification of sheep raising assumes improved use of natural feeding areas, establishment of cultivated and irrigated hay fields and pastures, setting up complex mechanized sheep farms and feedlots, and full provision of feeds (including emergency supplies) to all sheep.

Poultry raising is very important for increasing meat production. Modern production technology and the use of hybrid birds and full-value mixed feeds will bring the highest meat yield per ton of feed. Greatest increases in poultry production will be attained through increasing the numbers of meat-type breeds, raising meat-type broiler chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys. Poultry raising today is mainly a large, specialized and industrialized sector. However, much can be done at existing poultry plants toward renovation and expansion of capacity. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes should make greater use of opportunities for raising broilers through cooperation with poultry plants.

The country has made great strides in milk production in recent years. Milk farm output has risen due both to higher cow numbers and to higher cow productivity. However, as was emphasized at the July 1978 CC CPSU Plenum, the qualitative indicators are still low. At many kolkhozes and sovkhozes, livestock productivity increases are slow, inputs per [output] unit for labor and feed are not decreasing, and production costs are still high.

Agricultural bodies must do a lot to improve feeding, dairy herd maintenance and breeding work. And they should institute new progressive forms of labor management and compensation so that 11th Five-Year Plan milk yields at kolkhozes and sovkhozes reach 3,000 kg milk per cow and go to 4,000-5,000 kg in areas of progressive dairy production. The genetic potential of this country's livestock breeds is sufficient to reach the targeted productivity level provided that dairy cattle are supplied with enough high quality feed--no less than 36 quintals feed units per year per cow.

Enlarging the proportion of special milk breeds is an important way to increase gross milk production. For example, all other factors being constant, present average yields for Black-Mottled cows are 150-200 kg higher than average yields for other breeds. To the extent that feeding is improved, this difference widens. Just by increasing the proportion of Black-Mottled cattle from the present 18.7 percent to 30-35 percent, milk production can rise by 1.5-1.2 [as published] million tons.

The experience of L'vovskaya Oblast livestock workers in making substantial use of flow-line workshop techniques in milk production deserves serious attention. Thousands of dairy farms with more than 2 million cows have converted to the new system of milk production this year.

Establishing a solid feed base is the foundation for greatest progress in livestock raising. Seeking fundamental and comprehensive solutions for strengthening the feed base, the July 1978 CC CPSU Plenum outlined a large program. The latter stipulates strong measures for: increasing yields for feed crops, pastures and hayfields; utmost improvement of lands; increasing supplies of fertilizer and equipment; and construction of granaries. The goal is to create a modern feed industry for the country, making it a specialized production sector.

Along with increasing the production of hay, haylage, silage and other feedstuffs, it is important to secure their higher quality by using newest techniques for procurement, storage and use of feeds. Construction of mechanized granaries and feed shops should be accelerated at kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Progressive enterprises have found that construction costs on modern storage facilities for rough and succulent feeds are recouped within 5 years at most.

In order to improve protein supplies to livestock, areas sown to feed beans should be significantly expanded.

Agricultural bodies, managers and specialists ought to concentrate on reducing livestock product losses during inspection and processing at meat and dairy enterprises. In several localities, large meat product losses occur while shipping animals from enterprises and during their pre-slaughter maintenance at meat combines. To eliminate these losses, it would help to have more inspection done where the animals are produced and to have more shipping done by the processing industries. Valuable experience has been obtained by the Lithuanian SSR in local procurement of livestock and by the Estonian and Belorussian SSRs in local procurement of milk.

An important resource for increasing output of livestock products at present is to increase livestock and poultry numbers for private use. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes annually sell around 13 million young pigs and more than 530 million young fowl to kolkhoz members, workers and employees. They also apportion hay and pasture and furnish feed concentrates. Enterprise managers and specialists must constantly focus on this important work.

Much work has to be done to increase livestock raising efficiency in accordance with the resolution of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Improvement in Planning and on Strengthening Enterprise Administration in Raising Production Efficiency and Quality of Work." It is necessary for agricultural bodies, kolkhozes and sovkhozes to draw up and implement specific measures for increasing efficiency of capital investment, for accelerating the putting in operation of production capacity and installations, for reducing the volume of unfinished construction, and for improving production planning.

Successful attainment of the goals set for the country's livestock workers depends a lot on the organized management of livestock wintering. How that is conducted will determine the outcome of both this year's targets and those of the whole 10th Five-Year Plan. The main task is to provide a high output of livestock products in 1980. The basic condition for reaching this goal is the rational utilization of feeds.

Past experience has shown that feeds are well utilized wherever they are processed for feeding. Feed shops were set up at almost every enterprise last winter; units were formed for grinding, steaming, fermenting and enriching feeds, and for preparing feed mixes. At RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes, 34,200 feed processing units processed more than 70 percent of the roughages fed. There were 14,300 units in the Ukraine, 5,400 in Belorussia, etc.

The problem of using feed grains rationally must especially be singled out. The goal at present is to have all grain allocated to livestock feed processed before feeding.

It is very important: to develop socialist competition now among livestock workers for this year's successful wintering; to direct action toward increasing efficiency on every farm; to make better use of available internal reserves and of state material resources. Agricultural workers in Kuybyshevskaya and Novosibirskaya oblasts took worthy initiative in increasing their socialist obligations for production and sale of livestock products to the state during the 1979/80 winter indoor maintenance period. This honor ought to find utmost support and should spread everywhere.

The role of the specialists is particularly important in the organized conduct of wintering and in the further development of livestock raising. Their creative labor and constant search for new forms of labor organization and technological answers will promote scientific-technical progress and will increase the efficiency of public livestock raising. Local agricultural bodies must establish the conditions for specialist activity to be widely manifested.

Great and complex tasks stand before workers on the country's livestock farms--to attain the utmost uplift of all branches of livestock raising, to fulfill the five-year plan on time, and to make a valuable contribution toward implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Kolos", "Zhivotnovodstvo", 1979

5505
CSO: 1824

DISCUSSION OF EXCESS FAT IN PIGSKIN

Moscow ZAKUPKI SEL'SKOKHOZYAYSTVENNYKH PRODUKTOV in Russian No 2, Feb 80 p 38

[Article by A. Vladimirov, state inspector for the republic GIK, Ministry of Procurement of the Ukrainian SSR: "Why the Excess Fat in Pigskins?"]

[Text] The Ukrainian SSR annually processes more than 8 million pigskins, which find their way into state purchases by way of the meat packing industry and the consumer cooperative system.

According to standard requirements and technological guidelines, leather goods must undergo initial processing in the shops of meat packing combines and in the warehouses of livestock raw material procurement offices of rayon consumer unions and the consumer cooperative societies.

At the meat processing combines, the pigskins (excepting boar skins) must be free of subcutaneous fatty cellulose in the bend to the level of the bristle root bulb, and must possess an even depth over its entire area notwithstanding the belly fat layer; that is, the surface of the flesh side after removal of the fat lumps must be even and not show traces of subcutaneous fatty cellulose. The fringe of fat on the edge of the skin is also removed.

At consumer cooperative enterprises, all fresh and salt-treated skins are subjected to flaying prior to acceptance and preservation.

However, excess fat in pigskins continues to travel by rail and motor vehicle, accumulating at leather-processing and raw material enterprises by the thousands of tons. Moreover, no one knows just how much edible fat is diverted to commercial use.

Many meat packing combines leave fat deposits on the skins amounting to 10 or more percent of the mass of the skin, thus reducing food fat resources and creating difficulty additionally in the initial processing of pigskins at the leather goods enterprises. The presence of a large amount of fat in the pigskin material arriving from consumer cooperative procurement

offices complicates the appraisal of its quality. Because of the thick layer of fat, it is impossible to detect deep undercuts made during removal of the skins from the carcasses at the slaughterhouses.

Delivery and receipt of pigskins is regulated by state standard according to the surface area of the skin; therefore, industries frequently dispatch raw pigskins without concern for the amount of fat on them. It isn't possible to impose a fine on suppliers for excess fat on the pigskins since, according to GOST 1134-73, "Raw Leather Goods," fat is not considered to be weighting. It turns out that enterprises of the meat processing industry and procurement offices of consumer cooperative societies have the right to supply undressed raw pigskin.

Thus it is clear that if the standard lacks specific technical requirements for the treatment of pigskins, there is, as of now, no basis for lodging a grievance with the supplier. This is the view of separate specialists of meat processing and light industries, as well as those in consumer cooperative societies.

This being the case, is it reasonable to expect good quality in the processing of raw materials when there is no firm belief in the feasibility of any solution to this posed problem?

In 1962, a standard procedure was established for the purveyance and acceptance of pigskins exclusive of fat deposits from enterprises of the meat processing industry, procurement organizations, leather processing plants and storage depots, wherein allowance was made for fat in pigskins amounting to no more than 7 percent of the overall weight of the skin after scraping. Such pigskins were considered scraped--that is, dressed out--and claims against the supplier was not upheld; but in the event of a violation of the established standard, appropriate measures were taken against suppliers--up to and including financial penalties.

With the equipment currently being supplied to poultry processing combines, it is both possible and necessary to establish more stringent requirements for the processing of their products.

Until the conversion to the aforementioned method of acceptance, all raw materials, excepting sheepskin and goatskin, were received by weight (mass). Consequently, settlement with the enterprises and suppliers was also made according to weight.

Is it necessary to specify the amount of residual fat under the existing method of acceptance of pigskins by surface area? In the interests of preserving the nation's food fat resources, from our point of view, it is essential.

Practical experience has shown that with the conversion of enterprises of the meat processing and related light industries, as well as consumer cooperatives, to the delivery and acceptance of raw pigskin according to surface area, skins continue to be shipped with a large amount of fat.

In 1978, at four light industrial enterprises (in Berdichev, Kremenchug, Odessa, and L'vov) during machine scraping, 5,956,000 pigskins yielded 5,956 tons of raw fat, or 1 kg from each skin. In the first half of 1979, at the Berdichev raw leather processing plant alone, the scraping of 1,555,000 skins yielded 1,740 tons of such raw fat, or 1.5 kg from each skin.

These figures show that with the introduction of accepting pigskins according to surface area, there were no maximum limits for residual fat. Accordingly there was a qualitative decline, not only in the initial processing of skins in meat processing combines and warehouses of consumer cooperatives, but also in the level of claims work done by legal departments of leather processing associations.

In the regulations governing acceptance (GOST 1134-73), there is a clear description of the standards for raw materials accepted by mass with weighting materials, wherein the weighting materials (other than salt and moisture) must not exceed 200 grams in small skins, and 500 grams in large skins. But, how should pigskins be accounted for if they have a layer of fat which is greater than two to three times the thickness of the skin itself? Where are such skins to be listed--under dressed or undressed?

There must be a definite solution to this open question. Such skins must be listed as undressed to the extent that there have been violations, not only of the requirements of the standard, but also of the technological guidelines.

The present day requirements for quality in the processing of raw pigskins must not be reduced in those places where the products were not procured. There is need to stem the losses of food fat from meat processing combines, and from slaughtering stations on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and consumer cooperatives.

COPYRIGHT: "Zakupki sel'skokhozyaystvennykh produktov", 1980

9481
CSO: 1824

AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

NURIYEV VIEWS AGRICULTURE SINCE MARCH 1965 PLENUM

LD030843 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Mar 80 Morning Edition pp 2-3 LD

[Article by Z. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers: "Following the Course of the March Plenum"]

[Text] At all stages of the socialist transformation of the countryside the Communist Party has been guided by Lenin's cooperatives plan, which defined the path of the transition by the peasants' masses to a new life and for the first time in history resolved the task of transferring a small peasant economy onto the lines of major socialist production.

V. I Lenin regarded the task of developing agriculture as one of the most important aspects of the party's economic policy, touching the foundations of the Soviet state--the relations of the working class and peasantry. Only a year after Great October he was saying that "the wonders of technology must be used first and foremost to transform that area of production which is common to the whole people, which employs the greatest number of people and is the most backward--agricultural production."

The party's agrarian policy, whose foundations were elaborated by the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum and then developed at the 23d, 24th and 25th party congresses and in the decisions of subsequent Central Committee plenums, is the embodiment of Leninist strategy and tactics in the sphere of agriculture at the present stage.

The CPSU Central Committee March plenum held 15 years ago is a vivid, remarkable page in the annals of the CPSU's Leninist agrarian policy.

Today it can confidently be said that the foundations for the successes we have achieved in the development of agriculture were laid at the CPSU Central Committee March plenum. By following its course, the party has been able to resolve a wide range of agrarian problems. And now, looking back on what has been done in recent years, we can see for ourselves the tremendous historical significance of the course which was taken in March 1965.

The Communist Party fundamentally and far-sightedly analyzed the state of affairs in that most important sector of the socialist economy and defined the main reasons for the backwardness of our agriculture.

The March plenum has a special place in terms of the significance of the theoretical and policy conclusions and the practical tasks arising from them and in terms of the deepening and substantiation of Leninist principles and methods of leadership of agriculture and the economy as a whole. The plenum defined concrete measures for the steady and accelerated development of agriculture. Taking into account the objective laws of socialism, a comprehensive program was elaborated for the development of agriculture in the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution and the foundations were laid for a modern party agrarian policy.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has made and continues to make a tremendous personal contribution to the development of the theory and practice of the party's agrarian policy. His works, reports and speeches contain a profound analysis of the state of affairs and define current and long-term tasks for the development of our country's agriculture.

CPSU agrarian policy embodies the party's Leninist strategy and tactics in the sphere of agriculture in relation to the present stage of our society's development. Its distinctive feature is the unity of aims and ways of achieving them, its profoundly scientific nature and its use of a harmonious system of political, economic and organizational measures aimed at developing all sectors of agricultural production. It is an important integral part of the CPSU's overall economic course.

The basis of this policy is the all-round strengthening of the material and technical base of agriculture and the entire agroindustrial complex.

It should be stressed particularly that the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government have embarked resolutely on the redistribution of national income resources in favor of the agroindustrial complex. Whereas in the Seventh Five-Year Plan, that is, before the Central Committee March plenum, the proportion of capital investments in agriculture was 20 percent of the total volume in the national economy as a whole, in the Eighth Five-Year Plan the figure was 23 percent, in the ninth--26 percent, and in the 10th--more than 27 percent.

It is important that there should be an increase in capital investments not only in agriculture, but also in the sectors on which the strengthening of its material and technical base depends. Thanks to the creation of new machine building capacities the countryside has begun to receive more and more machines and equipment.

Agriculture's energy capacities increased 150 percent in 1979 compared with 1965, and this represents an increase of nearly 200 percent per

worker and of 150 percent in terms of every 100 hectares of sown area. Last year alone the countryside was supplied with 355,000 tractors, 112,000 grain harvesting combines, 266,000 trucks and specialized vehicles and chassis, many other machines and other equipment for arable farming and stockraising and 76 million tons of mineral fertilizers.

[LD030845] Water resources construction has assumed a great scale. The volume of land reclamation work increased from R6.7 in the Seventh Five-Year Plan to R26 billion in the Ninth Five-Year Plan, and in the 10th it will be more than R40 billion. There are 17 million hectares of irrigated land and 16.3 million hectares of drained land in the country.

The strengthening of the material and technical base of agriculture was accompanied by the widespread training of cadres for the countryside, particularly specialists and machine operators. Today kolkhoz boards are headed by chairmen of whom more than 95 percent have a higher or secondary education. There are even more such cadres among sovkhoz directors. Nearly 1.6 million specialists work in agriculture as a whole. One in every five people employed in the sector is a machine operator. Technical progress has led to the appearance in the countryside of a large number of other educated, skilled workers, too.

The main result of the implementation of the agrarian policy elaborated at the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum is the steady growth in production and procurements of agricultural products and the successful resolution of many of the countryside's social problems. I will quote a few figures.

In comparison with 1961-1965, the average gross agricultural product was 50 percent greater in 1976-1979. In the current five-year plan the average annual grain production is 209 million tons, or 60 percent more than in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The average annual cotton harvest increased 70 percent in that period, and the harvest of vegetables and sugar beet increased more than 50 percent.

Noteworthy shifts have taken place in the production of livestock products, too. In the period of the 10th Five-Year Plan which has elapsed, the average annual production of meat has been 60 percent greater than in 1961-1965, production of milk is 40 percent up, eggs--120 percent and wool--nearly 30 percent.

This has been achieved above all by means of the significant strengthening of the material and technical base of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the wider introduction of the achievements of science and leading experience into practice.

The increased economic potential of the country in general and agriculture in particular makes it possible for the party and state to implement such large-scale, long-term comprehensive programs as the transformation of the RSFSR's nonchernozem, the specialization and concentration of production on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration and the creation of zones of guaranteed harvest and accelerated development of food production in regions of Siberia and the Far East.

Land reclamation and the mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture help to accelerate the introduction into production of progressive methods of cultivating agricultural crops and keeping livestock and poultry. This in its turn has a positive effect on improving the potential yield from the fields and the productivity of livestock units.

Even last year--which was extremely dry--thanks to the increased level of equipment in the countryside and the people's selfless labor 179 million tons of grain was harvested, which is more than the annual average in the Eighth Five-Year Plan. In 1979 outstanding successes were achieved by the Kazakhstan farmers, who obtained a record grain harvest--34.5 million tons--and sold the state 20.7 million tons of grain. A weighty contribution was made to state grain resources by Orenburgskaya, Omskaya, Chelyabinskaya, Amurskaya, Khmelnitskaya, Ternopolskaya and Lvovskaya oblasts. A significant quantity of grain was sold to the state by the farms of Altayskiy and Krasnodarskiy krays and Bashkirskaya ASSR.

In this connection I would again like to note the correctness and timeliness of measures adopted by the party in the opening up of the virgin and long-fallow lands and the construction and consistent equipping of virgin land sovkhozes. Today it is hard to imagine the successful resolution of the grain problem without the creation of that extensive new arable zone.

Last year the country's cotton growers gathered their biggest harvest. The procurement centers received 5,763,000 tons of raw cotton from the farms of Uzbekistan, 1,215,000 tons from Turkmenistan, 903,000 tons from Tadzhikistan, and 743,000 tons from Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan was awarded the Order of Lenin for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of 10th Five-Year Plan targets for the production of industrial and agricultural products.

The potato growers of the Ukraine and Belorussia and many oblasts of the RSFSR and also the Georgian tea growers completed the year successfully.

The volume of production achieved in arable farming and stockraising in recent years has made it possible for our industry to increase the output of food products and goods from agricultural raw materials. Per

capita consumption of meat has increased 40 percent since 1965, that of milk--30 percent, eggs--90 percent, fruit and berries--40 percent, and vegetables and melons--30 percent.

[LD030847] As a result of the growth in consumption of livestock products, sugar, vegetable oil, vegetables and fruit the consumption of bread and potatoes has fallen slightly. Soviet people's diet has improved. The production of textiles and knitted goods, footwear and other consumer goods from agricultural raw materials has increased. Every measure is being adopted to achieve a further increase in the production and procurement of arable and livestock products.

Much is to be done in the final year of the five-year plan. This year is also special because we will be marking the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth and preparing a worthy greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress.

What is required in order to successfully fulfill plans and pledges adopted in increasing the production of agricultural products?

In arable farming the central task for the current year is not only to insure the production of 235 million tons of grain, but also to strive to overfulfill the plan. Real potential exists for this. The winter-sown area for this year's harvest has been extended and is in quite good condition. As for spring crops, here a great deal will depend on how fully the potential is utilized for improving the structure of the sown areas in favor of higher-yield crops and on what seeds are used and of what varieties.

Ours is a big country and every zone has its own particular features and reserves. But for all of them the main thing is still high-quality work and the wide use of the achievements of science and leading experience. This year a wide campaign is being launched in all republics, krays and oblasts for improving the standard of arable farming. The first test along this path is the spring sowing. This test must be passed with honor.

In stockraising attention is now focused on questions associated with the successful completion of the wintering of livestock. The main thing is the organization of active work and the fuller mobilization of all internal reserves and potential in every livestock unit and on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz. Above all it is necessary to dispose of available fodder correctly, economically and thriftily and to organize its really rational utilization. Not a single kilogram of food waste, byproducts from the processing industry or other resources must be lost.

The development of stockraising is directly dependent on the organization of fodder production. The best collectives' achievements and the frontrunners' experience indicate that every farm can have its own firm

fodder base and reserves of fodder by insuring that fodder production is transferred onto an industrial footing.

Fuller use must also be made of the potential of the personal [individualnyy] sector and the subsidiary plots of industrial enterprises and other organizations.

In short, the final year of the five-year plan must be a year of shock labor, a year of a significant increase in the production and procurement of all types of arable and livestock products.

In implementing the consistent economic strategy elaborated by the party in the sphere of agriculture, the CPSU Central Committee analyzes in depth the progress of the agrarian policy's implementation and defines the most effective means of improving work in all sectors of economic and cultural building in the countryside. Clear confirmation of this is provided by the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) plenum, which examined the question of the further development of our country's agriculture.

The report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, gives an all-round, deeply scientific analysis of the party's political and practical activity in developing socialist agriculture at the present stage and defines the main paths and specific measures for its further development. As well as measures to resolve urgent short-term tasks, it formulates the principles of the development of agriculture and the country's entire agroindustrial complex in the long term.

The decisions of the Central Committee July plenum and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report at the plenum are of tremendous theoretical and practical significance. They represent a major new contribution to the development of Leninist agrarian theory in the conditions of developed socialism, contain precepts of fundamental significance for the elaboration of the 11th Five-Year Plan, constitute a specific guide to action for party, soviet and economic organizations and arm the Soviet people with a clear program for the further struggle for the successful fulfillment of the tasks set by the party in communist building.

Reasserting the complete continuity of the party's agrarian policy, the CPSU Central Committee July plenum set crucial new tasks for agriculture and the country's entire agroindustrial complex. "The main task which we set for agriculture," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the plenum, "is to achieve the all-round dynamic development of all its sectors and reliable supplies of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials for the country so as to insure that increased production guarantees a further significant improvement in the people's living standard."

[LD030849] Proceeding on this basis, the CPSU Central Committee plenum defined a long-term program for increasing agricultural production in the country. It is planned to increase the average annual gross grain yield in 1981-1985 to 230 million-243 million tons, and by 1990 to produce about 1 ton of grain per person. It is necessary to greatly increase the production of meat, milk, eggs, wool, vegetables, potatoes, sugar beet, cotton and all other products. This will make it possible to increase per capita consumption of the most valuable food products.

A firm foundation will be created for the achievement of the targets outlined. This applies above all to capital investment. The party will continue to consistently implement the policy of insuring that the proportion of investments in agriculture in relation to the total volume of resources allocated for developing the country's economy does not fall below the level already achieved.

In the 11th Five-Year Plan agriculture is to be supplied with 1.87 million tractors with a total capacity of more than 180 million horsepower, which is 21 percent more than in the current five-year plan. It is planned to deliver 1.45 million trucks with a total freight capacity of 6.95 million tons, or 42 percent more than in 1976-1980. A target has been set for producing machines for mechanizing crop-growing work to the sum of R17.1-R17.4 billion as against the expected R12.3 billion in the 10th Five-Year Plan. The production of machines and equipment for stockraising and fodder production will be increased considerably.

Comprehensive mechanization will be the basic technique for the production of livestock products at kolkhoz and sovkhoz livestock units already in operation and under construction. Much that is fundamentally new will be introduced in stockraising: flow lines for the conveyor-belt milking of cows and milk processing, automated production lines for preparing and distributing fodder, hydraulic manure collection systems and so forth.

Technical progress in arable farming will promote the widespread introduction of industrial methods of cultivating food, fodder and industrial crops, will have a substantial effect on increasing the yield from the fields and increasing the gross harvests of all agricultural crops and will reduce losses of products grown to a minimum.

Much that is new and progressive will be done in chemicalization and land reclamation.

Comprehensive mechanization and automation, extensive chemicalization and land reclamation--these are the main ways of resolving in a short space of time the fundamental task in the sphere of agriculture which is associated with the intensification of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production and its specialization and concentration.

Among measures to further develop agriculture, questions of mutual relations within the agroindustrial complex occupy a prominent place. Sectors of industry which supply the countryside with material and technical resources and which process raw material are called upon to adopt a highly responsible attitude toward their duties as partners. At the same time kolkhozes and sovkhozes must improve the efficiency and quality of their work and resolutely combat thriftlessness, extravagance and backward methods in organizing production.

Life shows, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) plenum, that agricultural production cannot be viewed in isolation from the system of the procurement, transportation, preservation, processing and sale of food products. All this forms a single food complex. It must be planned as a single whole. The distribution of capital investments and other resources must be oriented toward the final goal of improving food supplies to the population. It must be managed as a single complex, too, insuring the uninterrupted, rapid progress of products from production to the stores. The system of plan indicators and material incentives must be so structured that workers in every link have an interest in bringing to the consumer as large a quantity of produce as possible, and high quality produce. It is from this viewpoint that the food question must be resolved in the new five-year plan.

The transfer of agriculture onto an industrial footing, the expansion of production, cultural and consumer construction and other transformations in the countryside help to speed up the process of transforming agricultural labor into a form of industrial labor and making living conditions more similar in the city and the countryside. The fulfillment of this social program is regarded by the party as one of the most important tasks in its activity.

Such is the program for the further development of agriculture in the immediate future. Its implementation requires intensive efforts, energy and creative initiative from the many-million-strong masses of working people, all the party's rich experience and the knowledge and organizational skill of its cadres.

We are separated from the CPSU Central Committee March plenum by 15 years. This is a short space of time in historical terms. But what has been done in agriculture and the planned program for its further development clearly and accurately indicate the significance of the course adopted at the Central Committee March plenum. And here we cannot help recalling Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's words: "The results achieved and the experience accumulated in agriculture in present-day conditions convincingly confirm the scientific substantiation and vital force of the CPSU's Leninist agrarian policy. The natural conclusion follows: to continue to follow the course outlined by the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum and developed at subsequent plenums and party congresses."

CSO: 1824

AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

'PRAVDA' VIEWS 50 YEARS OF SOVIET COLLECTIVIZED AGRICULTURE

LD061531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Feb 80 pp 2-3 LD

[Article by Prof S. Sdobnov, director of economic sciences: "The Vitality of the Kolkhoz System"]

[Text] It is 50 years since the mass collectivization of agriculture which led to the creation of the kolkhoz system in our country. This revolutionary transformation of the countryside on the basis of Lenin's ideas on cooperatives was a tremendous historical gain of the Soviet people under the Communist Party's leadership. For the first time in its history stretching back over many centuries the laboring peasantry was released from exploitation and poverty and emerged on the path of economic, social and cultural progress. The experience of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries convincingly confirms that this path accords with the interests of the peasantry and is leading it toward the new life. "Lenin's teaching on the agrarian issue and the ideas and principles of his cooperative plan," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, "have been and remain part of our party's arsenal. The CPSU is invariably guided by them and develops them further, taking account of specific historical conditions."

I.

The social nature of the cooperative system, as historical experience shows, is wholly determined by the system of production relations within which it develops. In bourgeois society, the cooperative system, V. I. Lenin noted, represents a collective capitalist enterprise since its economic activity is built on the principles of easy profit for large-scale farms and comes under the direct influence of the economic laws of capitalism. Only with the victory of the socialist resolution and the gaining of power by the working class did the cooperative system radically alter its social role and become a powerful means for restructuring productive forces and production relations at all stages of social development.

The very first communes and cartels created immediately after the October revolution were seen by V. I. Lenin as the seedbeds for communist ideas

among the peasants and as the real shoots of the socialist system. The renowned cooperative plan he elaborated, which determined the strategy of socialist transformations in the countryside and the general path for the peasantry's advance to socialism and communism, was a specific embodiment of these ideas.

On the basis of the ideas of K. Marx and F. Engels--the founders of scientific communism--on the social restructuring of small one-man farms in the transitional period from capitalism to socialism, V. I. Lenin comprehensively elaborated the ways and methods of involving the peasantry in socialist building.

Lenin's principles of forming cooperatives were boiled down to the strict observance, when performing this work, of the voluntary basis on which the peasants would join collective associations, the gradual transition from the lowest to higher forms of cooperative bodies, material interest in joint production collaboration, the combination of personal and public interests, the establishmentof a firm economic union between the city and the countryside and the consolidation of the alliance between the working class and the peasantry. V. I. Lenin attached tremendous significance to the technical reequipping of agriculture as the material base for increasing the productivity of farm labor, and also to the improvement of the rural workers' cultural and technical standard and to the formation of their socialist awareness.

V. I. Lenin considered the socialist state's material and financial support for the peasants' collective associations to be an important condition for the development of the peasants' cooperative movement. "Every social system," he wrote, "emerges only with the financial support of a particular class.... We must now realize and translate into action the fact that the social system to which we must at present render more than usual support is the cooperative system."

Our party has adopted all these propositions of Lenin's in its revolutionary-transforming activity, applied them creatively and developed them in the course of socialist building.

II.

From the first days of the October revolution our party and the Soviet state set about implementing profound socioeconomic transformations in the countryside. One of the most important economic measures was the nationalization of land. As a result of the revolution the peasantry received the use, gratis, of over 150 million dessiatines [approximately one hectare] of new land which formerly belonged to landowners, the bourgeoisie, and the tsar's family. The peasantry was exempted from paying annual rent to landowners and from ezpenditure on land purchase.

With the establishment of Soviet power in our country socialist forms of economic activity began to emerge in arable farming. By the middle of 1918

there were over 1,600 kolkhozes. But the kolkhoz movement initially could not be a mass movement. V. I. Lenin pointed out that the transition from the small-scale one-man farm to the large public farm in arable farming is the hardest task of the socialist revolution. To insure the peasantry's mass transition to the socialist path it is essential to have the appropriate material and cultural preconditions. The creation of all the conditions for resolving this task required a long time.

The sovkhozes played a large part in preparing conditions for the peasantry's mass unification into cooperatives. Observing the work of large-scale state enterprises, the peasants were convinced on the basis of hard facts of the advantages of socialist forms of labor and of machine technology which makes the peasants' work easier and increases its productivity.

[LD061533] The development of socialist industry and primarily heavy industry and the construction of tractor and agricultural machine building plants was the fundamental precondition for implementing Lenin's cooperatives plan.

On the basis of the first successes of industrialization and all the preparatory work, our party's 15th congress in late 1927 adopted a course toward the mass collectivization of agriculture and advanced it "as the party's /main task/ in the countryside." [Words between slantlines published in boldface] This course was scientifically valid and had become historically ripe. Proceeding from Lenin's instructions, the congress stressed that the cooperative system was the best form for the peasantry's mass economic association and the development of its independent activity and initiative, the best form for its economic and cultural-political reeducation and involvement in the mainstream of socialist building.

Our party, surmounting difficulties, firmly and persistently steered a course toward the socialist restructuring of agriculture and creatively resolved the questions set by life. After the 15th All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Congress, the kolkhoz movement developed with growing strength and in the second half of 1929 a great breakthrough occurred in its development marking the transition to complete collectivization and the abolition, on its basis, of the kulaks as the last capitalist class. Instead of 25 million scattered small peasant farms, large socialist enterprises emerged in the countryside. As a result of the creation of the kolkhoz system and the development of a broad network of sovkhozes, in the mid-thirties a socialist system of agriculture was firmly established in our country based on social ownership in its two forms--state ownership (ownership by all the people) and kolkhoz-cooperative ownership. This signified a radical revolutionary change in the entire complexion of rural life and the countryside's socioeconomic relations. The peasantry became a new socialist class and emerged on the highway of progress. The working class, which headed the working people's struggle for socialism, made a tremendous contribution to establishing and strengthening the socialist agricultural system.

The creation of the kolkhoz system exerted tremendous influence on subsequent progress in the Soviet countryside. On the basis of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes there emerged large-scale agrarian production and its level of technical equipment changed qualitatively. At the same time there was a sharp improvement in the material well-being of rural workers. Their cultural standard improved and highly skilled cadres were formed.

The mighty vital force of the new social system in the countryside was comprehensively manifested during the years of grim wartime ordeals and in the postwar period. Relying on the advantages of socialism, the Soviet people were able rapidly to heal the grave wounds inflicted on agriculture by the war and to restore its prewar level and insure its further development. "The ideas of the great Lenin with regard to the cooperative system and the party's policy in resolving the peasant question," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the third all-union congress of kolkhoz members "have fully withstood the test of time."

During the years of socialist building profound quantitative and qualitative changes have taken place in agriculture and in the countryside's social development. From 1928 through 1978 gross agricultural output increased 3.4 times and labor productivity 5.9 times, while agriculture's fixed capital increased somewhat over 10 times. The peasants' real incomes increased over 15 times compared with their prerevolutionary level. Now almost three-fourths of the population employed in agriculture has a higher or secondary (complete and incomplete) education. A new way of life has been established in the countryside.

The kolkhozes, which numbered almost 27,000 as of early 1979, play a large part in agricultural production output. They have become major enterprises with modern equipment and possessing skilled cadres. In the total volume of gross output the kolkhozes produce over half the grain, 70 percent of raw cotton, 90 percent of sugar belt, 75 percent of sunflowers, over one-third of meat and milk and a large quantity of other products.

III.

In the CPSU's present agrarian policy, whose foundations were laid by the historic Central Committee March (1965) Plenum, all Lenin's most important ideas on the cooperative system were further elaborated in depth with reference to the present stage of communist building in our country.

The Communist Party pointed above all to the comprehensive approach to the solution of tasks aimed at attaining two interconnected goals--the country's reliable provision with food and agricultural raw material and the convergence of the material and cultural and consumer conditions of urban and rural life.

In its agrarian policy the CPSU proceeds from the fundamental proposition that the cooperative system cannot be regarded as a rigid social form.

In the process of communist building they develop and reveal increasingly their potential and are enriched with new content. "Cooperative societies," V. I. Lenin noted, "are a tremendous cultural heritage which must be treasured and used."

An all-round elaboration of the role and significance of the cooperative system in communist building is given in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Development of the Specialization and Concentration of Agricultural Production on the Basis of Interfarm Cooperation and Agro-industrial Integration." The pursuit and development of this process are viewed by the party as a new stage in implementing the ideas of Lenin's cooperatives plan in the period of developed socialism. As a result, the kolkhoz system is being elevated to a qualitatively new level in its development.

[LD061535] Proceeding from Lenin's principles, the party has defined the ways and methods of forming cooperatives in the countryside under present-day conditions. It is a question of the voluntariness of collaboration among kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises, the scientific selection of organizational forms of specialization on an interfarm basis with a consideration for specific conditions and accumulated experience, the conservation of the economic autonomy of the enterprises joining in the associations, the material interest of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and their workers, and the democratic centralism of the organization of the management of the associations' production activity.

The specialization of production under the conditions of interfarm cooperation is characterized by the creation of joint enterprises and associations of the industrial type producing goods mainly for the market, the intensification of specialization in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes themselves, the expansion of ties between agricultural and industrial enterprises, the formation of agro-industrial complexes, and the growth of the scale of production. All this is subordinated to the solution of a strategic task--turning agriculture into a highly developed sector of the economy.

The process of specialization on the basis of interfarm cooperation is steadily expanding and intensifying. In the country now there are over 9,000 different interfarm enterprises, associations and organizations. Practice shows that specialized enterprises and associations introduce the achievements of science and advanced experience more rapidly, make effective use of all resources, and insure higher labor productivity.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 110th Anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's Birth" notes that "in creatively developing the ideas of Lenin's cooperatives plan the CPSU has elaborated and is consistently implementing a course which insures the constant growth of agricultural production on the basis of the rapid development of productive forces and the constant improvement of production relations in socialist agriculture, the development of its specialization and concentration, and the improvement of the standard of arable farming and stockraising."

The purposeful activity of the party, kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers and all Soviet people in fulfilling the comprehensive program to boost agriculture is producing positive results. Suffice it to say that the average annual volume of gross agricultural output in 1976-1979 increased 1.5 times compared with the level prior to the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum and this included grain production, which increased 1.6 times, raw cotton production, which increased 1.7 times, sugar beet--1.6 times, meat--1.6 times, milk--1.4 times, and eggs--2.1 times. Labor productivity in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased 1.8 times. Agricultural production is becoming increasingly dynamic.

The CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum examined further problems of modern agrarian policy and defined a new stage in the struggle for the further boosting of agriculture. The program adopted by the plenum is distinguished by its large scale, the depth to which it elaborates issues, and its comprehensive approach toward their solution. It is a continuation and creative development of the party's course toward the qualitative transformation of all agricultural production and its transfer to an industrial footing. It provides for the all-round dynamic development of arable farming and stockraising, the all-round stepping up of the production intensification, the improvement of the effectiveness of the return on investments, and a sharper turn toward rural construction and the improvement of cultural and consumer service conditions in the countryside.

The Central Committee Plenum decisions advanced a number of important provisions of fundamental significance for the further development of production specialization and concentration. Above all it is stressed that specialization on an interfarm basis and production intensification are essentially a single process which is the most effective way of increasing field and farm production output. At the same time production specialization and concentration on the basis of interfarm cooperation is viewed in organic unity with the development of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production. Special significance is attached to improving the efficiency of specialization and it is pointed out that in implementing interfarm cooperation more activeness and efficiency should be displayed and this work should be pursued in a planned, purposeful manner.

The development of specialization and interfarm cooperation is of great social significance. It acts as an important factor in the successful solution of major problems connected with the further improvement of production relations in the countryside, the convergence of the two forms of socialist ownership, the overcoming of substantial differences between city and countryside, and the development of society's social homogeneity. At the same time the intensification of this process is exerting active influence on the formation of workers of a new type, on the strengthening of relations of collectivism and cooperation among them, and on agricultural labor's transformation into a form of industrial labor.

During the extensive industrialization of agriculture and the expansion of interfarm cooperation the role of socialist industry is steadily growing in the development of agricultural production and the production alliance between the city and the countryside is being strengthened, based on the firm alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia. The 50 years' experience of kolkhoz building and its successes and achievements are a convincing testimony to the vital force of Lenin's ideas on the cooperative system. Following Lenin's behests, the Soviet people, under the CPSU's leadership, are confidently marching along the road of communist creation.

CSO: 1824

ROLE OF PRIVATE PLOTS IN ECONOMY SUPPORTED

Moscow EKONOMIKA SEL'SKOGO KHOZYAYSTVA in Russian No 1, Jan 80 pp 62-69

[Article by G. D'yachkov and A. Sorokin]

[Text] The private subsidiary plots of workers, kolkhoz members and employees are an integral part of socialist agriculture. The existence of the personal plot is inseparably linked to that stage of development of agricultural production in which it was not yet possible to fully meet the needs of the country's population for certain foodstuffs through social production. The personal plot has no independent socioeconomic structure. It is run primarily by workers employed in social production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Persons operating personal plots belong to no special social category. The social essence of people working on private farms is described by their basic place of work.

The private subsidiary plot (LPKh) arose historically during the years of socialist transformations in the Soviet countryside and has emerged as a subsidiary relative to the main public economy of kolkhozes (sovkhozes), and it is a concrete manifestation of the combining of personal and public interests at agricultural enterprises.

The distinguishing feature of the LPKh is its dependence on social production. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes provide the personal plots with a significant proportion of the tools of production and feed, and they assist them in purchasing young purebred livestock, in producing and marketing the agricultural output produced here.

The fate of the subsidiary farm, still a necessary and important source of manpower reproduction in agriculture, of providing additional food and raw material resources for the country as a whole, depends largely on how strong and diversified the ties are between the private plot and the public farm.

A number of party and government resolutions note that in the overall system of measures to increase the production of agricultural output, greater use must be made of the potential of the personal plot; the necessity of rendering every possible assistance to citizens in running LPKh's has been stressed.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the July (1978) CPSU Central Committee Plenum: "In examining measures to develop public livestock raising, I should like to emphasize once again that we must also be concerned about the private subsidiary plots of kolkhoz members, workers and employees. This is an important source for supplementing food resources."

Questions of the personal farm have been reflected in the new USSR Constitution. Article 13 states that the subsidiary household plot is the personal property of members of socialist society. Citizens can use plots of land granted them under established legal procedure for subsidiary farming (including keeping livestock and poultry), orchard- or vegetable-growing, and also for individual housing construction. Citizens are obligated to use the land granted them efficiently. The state and the kolkhozes assist citizens in running subsidiary farms. Soviet legislation not only protects the personal property of citizens, but also blocks its conversion into a means of deriving income not earned.

The personal plot continues to play an appreciable role in the production of gross agricultural output. On average, it provided 32 billion rubles of output during each year of the Ninth Five-Year Plan (1971-1975), which was 28 percent of all agricultural gross output. In 1977, it produced 59 percent of the potatoes, 29 percent of the vegetables, 29 percent of the meat, 29 percent of the milk, 35 percent of the eggs and 19 percent of the wool. The LPKh plays an important role in a majority of the other socialist countries as well. Thus, the LPKh's share of gross agricultural output in the Hungarian People's Republic was more than one-third in 1975. In 1976, LPKh's in the People's Republic of Bulgaria produced 38 percent of all agricultural produce.

Ordinarily, when evaluating LPKh economic activity, indicators describing its marketability are cited. In view of the fact that the LPKh currently provides only 10 percent of the marketable output of agriculture, certain authors mistakenly draw the conclusion that private subsidiary farming has lost its economic role.

It seems to us that the economic role of the LPKh should be evaluated first of all in terms of its proportion of the gross agricultural output. This is to be explained by the fact that a significant proportion of the country's population -- 98.2 million people -- live in rural areas. And the absolute reduction in the number of rural residents (for the USSR as a whole) is not occuring all that fast. Thus, over the 26 years from 1951 to 1977, the rural population decreased by 10.4 million, about 10 percent. Forecast calculations show that the size of the rural population will be significant for the foreseeable future.

Consequently, the LPKh not only plays a definite economic role at present, but its importance will be retained into the foreseeable future, since the basic consumer of the output of these farms will be the rural population. For example, kolkhoz members meet 95 percent of their needs for potatoes through the LPKh's, vegetables -- 75 percent, meat -- 79 percent, milk -- 82 percent and eggs -- 97 percent.

The LPKh also has a certain social importance at the present stage. A substantial portion of the output of these plots is marketable and serves to meet the needs of people not employed in agriculture. LPKh commodities also reach the kolkhoz market in the form of state procurements. Thus, marketable output comprised 25 percent of the value of all LPKh output in the USSR in 1975, 38 percent in the Hungarian People's Republic, 40 percent in the Mongolian People's Republic, and 30 percent in the Czechoslovak SSR. The private plot provides a significant stratum of the population with certain types of food, playing a certain role in shaping the country's food balance. In so doing, it frees considerable state funds, which would be required to meet these needs through social production, for other use. The state is freed of the necessity of supplying the rural populace with the produce it obtains from subsidiary farming. It becomes possible to maneuver food through centralized resources, to direct it foremost into meeting nationwide needs.

The personal plot also performs social functions. It facilitates increasing the annual employment of the rural population and drawing pensioners and adolescents able to work into social production. In 1977, the LPKh's proportion of the aggregate annual labor expenditures of kolkhoz members able to work was 24.5 percent. For the country as a whole, kolkhoz members able to work account for 65.4 percent of the labor expenditures on operating such plots (18.6 percent men and 46.8 percent women) and working pensioners, the disabled and adolescents account for 34.6 percent.

The personal plot also has a positive effect on the incomes of agricultural workers. Although receipts from public farming are currently the main source of kolkhoz member income, in 1977 the personal plot accounted for 24.9 percent of the aggregate income of kolkhoz member families. In the People's Republic of Bulgaria, LPKh's accounted for 38 percent of the aggregate income of cooperative farm members in 1975, those of the Hungarian People's Republic -- more than 40 percent, and those of the Mongolian People's Republic (in 1972) -- about 50 percent.

Under present conditions, the LPKh also facilitates securing manpower in rural areas. In his book "Tselina" [Virgin Lands], Comrade L. I. Brezhnev writes regarding this: "For us, the primary thing about the virgin lands was the millions of hectares and billions of poods, but it was necessary to help people get started in private truck farming, stock and poultry raising as well. Without this, not much would have come of those millions with their billions. A rural resident without a household plot is like a tree without roots...." In our country we must use every opportunity, every scrap of land to increase agricultural production everywhere, to have "victuals" for our common table.... All this will help us better provide for the population through local resources."

Problems of operating the LPKh have been reported on comparatively extensively in the press. A majority of the reporting has been devoted to disclosing the role of the household plot in increasing the country's food resources. There is no doubt about the value of such materials. However, the

social essence of the LPKh is defined incorrectly, in our view, in a number of works. One encounters in the literature assertions that the household plot has the outlines of individual production and is almost a private farm. Thus, M. N. Rutkevich and F. R. Filippov (8) point out regarding the social aspect of the private subsidiary plot that "it is a residual form of the small-scale private farm, although its primary purpose is to meet family needs for a number of foodstuffs."

Polish economist B. Mints (4), in examining the history of the establishment of socialist socioeconomic relations in the Soviet countryside, writes: "Even after the collectivization of agriculture was complete, one still cannot speak of the existence of socialism in a pure form, since the private farm still exists in the household plots."

In a textbook on political economy edited by K. Larionov (5), it is asserted that "private subsidiary plots...are a brake on the full overcoming of private-ownership survivals in the consciousness of peasant kolkhoz members."

Without going into detail on these statements, let us note the most important distinguishing features of the LPKh as opposed to the individual peasant farm.

The private subsidiary plot of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers cannot be considered an independent private sector because, as opposed to the individual peasant farm, it is run on land which is the property of the state. Moreover, many types of labor-intensive work on household plots is done using public means of production. This is the fundamental difference between the LPKh and individual production and is the material basis for the persistence of its existence.

The individual peasant farmer working his own holdings (as a producer working alone) was forced to incur enormous expenditures on purchasing or renting land, acquiring and keeping livestock and tools of labor, building production premises and keeping them up. The labor of the individual peasant farmer was not planned or organized and was thus individual labor.

As distinct from the labor of individual peasants, the primary target of the labor activity of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers (the more so, of workers at state nonagricultural enterprises who have household plots) is public production. We know that all the elements of direct social labor are inherent to this labor. The labor done on the LPKh, as part of the annual working time of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers, is very closely linked to public socialist production and is derived from labor on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The private subsidiary plot is also distinguished from the private farm in that it is an additional source in shaping the aggregate incomes of the families of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers. This source does not play an important role in the families of workers and employees of state nonagricultural enterprises. And the household plots of the rural population are primarily consumption oriented.

The individual peasant farm was the sole source of revenue, which was the sole basis for its existence. As a result, even in favorable years, the peasant farm barely enabled its owner to make ends meet. Small-scale farming, primitive tools of labor and agrarian resettlement were the main reasons for the ravages visited on the peasantry and for their mass migration to the cities.

It follows from what has been said here that the LPKh cannot be converted to capitalist commodity production. In this connection, S. Sergeyev's assertion (9) that "...opportunities exist on every private plot for its capitalistic rebirth and consequently for mass ruin" is without substance in our opinion.

One encounters in the economic literature the assertion that private subsidiary plots contradict the development of socialism by their intended purpose and as a result of their commodity-orientation. Thus, M. Kolganov (2) writes that the development of kolkhoz market trade leads "to growth in random elements in the national economy, that is, is a matter which is dangerous to socialism."

The thought is expressed in a number of works that petty-bourgeois, private-property survivals among individual citizens are the basis for the resurgance of the private subsidiary plot.

Thus, several economists assert (6) that "in the practical operation of the kolkhozes the private subsidiary plot is set in opposition to public farming in the most diverse ways.... The essence of this opposition is the same, the manifestation among individual kolkhoz members of petty-bourgeois and private-property survivals."

It is not a matter here of survivals, but of economics. Of course, we should continue to fight those who are trying to convert the private subsidiary plot into a source of gain, to set personal interests in opposition to public ones. However, it must be borne in mind in this regard that there are not all that many instances in which the private subsidiary plot has been fanned into a size exceeding the established norms. The struggle against extreme increases in the size of the household plot can be effective only given an intelligent, differentiated approach to private plots. The party has warned more than once about willful, administrative decisions aimed at curtailing the private subsidiary plots of kolkhoz members, workers and employees. Unfortunately, there have been instances in which the rural population has been forced to reduce household farming not directly, but indirectly, as for example, by being deprived of pasture and feed, being prohibited from selling meat at kolkhoz markets without appropriate permission from Soviets of People's Deputies, and so forth.

Incorrect appraisal of the nature of revenues from the LPKh and of its role in socialist reproduction have had negative practical consequences. The press has repeatedly reported a lack of needed assistance to the LPKh in the form of agricultural equipment, transport, fertilizers, young purebred

livestock and poultry, and high-yield varieties of seed, reductions in the issuance of forage-grain and other feed for personal livestock and poultry, failure to consider LPKh interests when planning the development of rural population centers, and so on. The utterances adduced above have served in the past as the theoretical substantiation for adopting such local administrative measures as have essentially made it harder to operate LPKh's.

At the October (1964) and March (1965) CPSU Central Committee Plenums, the party resolutely condemned willful, administrative methods in agricultural leadership. The modern party agrarian policy worked out at that time and developed in subsequent years included a broad, concrete program for overcoming lag in this important branch of the national economy.

At that time, unsubstantiated restrictions on subsidiary plots were removed. In October 1964, the CPSU Central Committee adopted a decree "On Eliminating Unjustified Restrictions on the Subsidiary Plots of Kolkhoz Members, Workers and Employees." On its basis, corresponding resolutions were developed and adopted locally to define concrete measures to eliminate unjustified restrictions on household plots. However, even after the indicated decree had been adopted, there were still views which underestimated the socioeconomic importance of the private subsidiary plots of the rural population.

Articles appeared reflecting false views to the effect that personal property, including LPKh's, has no socialist nature. A number of authors equate LPKh labor with labor on a private peasant farm. Denial of the socialist character of personal property under socialism also signifies groundlessly a logical contradiction: public socialist ownership of the means of production through the socialist law of distribution based on labor generates personal ownership which is not socialist in nature. Such a view contradicts Marxist-Leninist methodology, in accordance with which production, distribution, exchange and consumption are a single process of reproduction, given the determining role of production. When the socialist nature of the LPKh is denied, one ignores the historical fact that it arose in connection with the formation of the public farm, the presence of reproduction ties between them, the inclusion of them in the system of socialist reproduction. The connection between the public farm and the LPKh is manifested in many directions: the LPKh is run on the basis of national ownership of the land; the right to an LPKh exists for workers on the condition that they participate in social production; the public farm renders the LPKh certain production assistance; the LPKh helps social production (supplementing livestock herds, the preparation of seed for certain vegetables, and in other ways); the production structure on the LPKh is shaped as a function of the structure of social production.

In the opinion of certain authors, LPKh revenues are not a form of essential product. This viewpoint is incorrect. A great deal of statistical data bear out the essential share the LPKh has of labor expenditures, output and revenues for the rural population. The LPKh plays an important role in workforce reproduction. LPKh revenues are labor revenues. They reach personal consumption by a special, specific method and are therefore a specific form of essential product. As we know, kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers

basically receive money and a certain amount of grain for their labor in public farming. But for LPKh labor, they receive the bulk of the stock-raising output, as well as potatoes, fruit, vegetables and berries. The facts bear out that the public farm cannot yet produce the entire assortment of needed agricultural produce and ensure the income required to fully reproduce the workforce with consideration of modern requirements. The public farm as of now can give its workers only the basic produce necessary. The objective necessity arises of producing other needed produce on the LPKh to supplement public production, help create normal conditions for full workforce reproduction and facilitate drawing the standards of living of the rural and urban populations closer to one another.

Thus, the nature and role of LPKh revenues in workforce reproduction enable us to assert the objective necessity for the LPKh, its limited connection to public production, and appraisal of LPKh revenues as an essential part of essential product. The LPKh is part of the process of socialist reproduction and part of the system of socialist production relations. LPKh labor is part of the working time; it is spent in material production, creates material wealth and is productive labor. But certain authors deny, without foundation, the productive character of LPKh labor.

One encounters in the literature mistaken assertions about the high economic effectiveness of the private subsidiary plot. Thus, I. D. Prokhorenko (7) writes: "...in 1967, kolkhozes of Belorussia produced 430 rubles worth of gross agricultural output per plowed hectare; sovkhozes produced 484 rubles, and private subsidiary farms produced 2,787 rubles. In other words, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, with 91.7 percent of the sown area in the republic, produced 58.8 percent of the gross agricultural output, and private subsidiary plots produced 41.2 percent of the output on 8.3 percent of the land." This incorrect conclusion was drawn because a crude methodological approach was permitted in analyzing the effectiveness of agricultural production in the public sector on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and on the private subsidiary plots of the rural population. The author did not take into consideration the important fact that the most labor-intensive work on household plots is done by means of production belonging to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and that the livestock which are the personal property of the population are pastured on the pastures of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state enterprises and are basically provided with feed produced in the public sector.

It should be borne in mind that labor on the private subsidiary plot is primarily manual and heavy, physical labor, and so is not very productive. According to calculations by V. F. Mashenkov (3), labor expenditures per hectare of plowed land in subsidiary farming are nearly 18-fold higher than on sovkhozes and 7.9-fold higher than on kolkhozes, and that labor expenditures per head of livestock (in terms of cattle) are 3.6-fold and 2.7-fold higher, respectively. The substantial difference in labor productivity is to be explained by the fact that improved technical means are used in the public sector, while basically primitive tools of labor are used on the household plot. On this question, I. F. Suslov (10) correctly states that "the effectiveness of production is determined not just by amount of output and revenue produced,

but foremost by the output and revenue obtained per unit of labor expended. In this regard, the calculation must take into account both expenditures of live labor and expenditures of embodied labor; otherwise, the data could be uncorrelatable when different forms of production are compared."

It is also necessary, when comparing production effectiveness in public and household farming, to take into account the sown area structure in plant growing, the structure of livestock herds and poultry flocks in stockraising, the specialization of public production, and so on.

From the viewpoint of workforce reproduction, the LPKh is objectively necessary. Therefore, labor on the household plot is also socially necessary labor.

The works of several economists permit an incorrect interpretation of the LPKh category. For example, I. D. Prokhorenko (7) includes in private subsidiary farming, in addition to the household plots of kolkhoz members, workers and employees, horticulturist associations and dacha plots. In our opinion, horticulturist associations and dacha plots must not be included in private subsidiary farming because they play an entirely different social role. Dacha garden plots are not intended to perform an economic role and do not serve to reproduce the workforce of their owners. They have no economic ties to labor in factories, plants or institutions. It is the basic purpose of subsidiary plots to create favorable conditions for relaxation for the urban population, to permit it to satisfy its own interests as hobbyists or sportsmen, its aesthetic interests.

The question of labor expenditures on the LPKh, in particular of the proper proportions of labor in public and household production, has been inadequately developed. Certain economists think that labor expenditures on subsidiary farming must be made only in one's free time, without impinging upon the interests of public farming. Practice suggests a different way of solving this complex problem. The reverse, in fact. Leading farms help kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers perform many labor-intensive operations on the household plot and organize special links to do so. In this regard, not only is labor productivity sharply increased (as, for example, in procuring and hauling feed for personal livestock or in collecting whole milk at population centers), but a significant number of workers are freed for public production.

In addition to the indicated labor expenditures on running a household plot, its owners are forced to spend considerable working time traveling to and from markets. According to data from V. Ye. Grigorovskiy and M. A. Alekseyev (1) 600,000 kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers and other household plot owners are employed each year at kolkhoz markets selling surplus agricultural prod[illegible]

Unfortunately, statistics agencies are not taking into account these labor expenditures, so it is impossible to analyze them in a dynamic over a number of years. However, research has shown that kolkhoz member expenditures

of labor on marketing surplus agricultural output are considerable. Thus, kolkhoz members of the kolkhoz imeni I. S. Turgenev in Mtsenskiy Rayon, Orlovskaya Oblast, some 10 km from Mtsensk, spend 100 man-days per kolkhoz family per year selling produce. On work days, 4-5 percent of the kolkhoz members able to work are employed at the market. For this farm, 90 percent of the kolkhoz families are connected with the local market in one way or another.

Practice has shown that rural residents, and especially kolkhoz members, have strong ties to the market. And members of economically strong kolkhozes, whose labor is highly recompensed in the public sector, also resort to this channel for marketing surplus agricultural output. For example, kolkhoz families annually market up to 3,000 kg of cabbage alone from Rossiya Kolkhoz in Rybnovskiy Rayon, Ryazanskaya Oblast. In just one day, one person can sell up to 100 kg of sauerkraut (kolkhoz members sell produce in the markets of Ryazan' and Moscow in the winter). Thus, each kolkhoz family spends 30 days just selling vegetables. Annual kolkhoz member labor expenditures for these purposes reach 20,000 to 21,000 man-days for the seven villages of this farm, which equals a full year's working time for 80 kolkhoz members able to work (given a norm of 260 man-days).

The stable link between the rural population and the kolkhoz market is to be explained by the high quality of agricultural output from the individual sector and by the practically unlimited demand for it. In the final analysis, all this leads to the setting of high prices and the establishment of greater interest among rural residents in marketing particular output through this profitable channel.

There are views in the literature that the LPKh is a factor which enlivens speculative phenomena in the kolkhoz market. Actually, given the presence of resellers of agricultural output and the big difference between state and market prices, individual speculative phenomena are observed, but such processes can also occur with the output from public production. Extensive statistical and factual data testify to the fact that the LPKh is primarily consumption- and not commodity-oriented. Some LPKh output is sold in the kolkhoz market in order to meet certain needs which cannot be provided for through revenues from public production. Consideration should also be given to the fact that LPKh output is often of higher quality and requires greater expenditures of labor than the output of public production. The essence of the LPKh and of the revenue obtained from it do not change because of the form (in-kind or monetary) in which that revenue is received. The main thing is that revenue from the LPKh is intended to reproduce the workforce, and the sale of some output at the kolkhoz market is one source for meeting the needs of the population not employed in agriculture.

Operation of the private subsidiary plot generates a number of problems which can, under certain conditions, grow into a conflict between public and personal interests. At present, such problems include: the ratio of labor expenditures in public farming to those on household plots, especially during periods of strained agricultural work; the predominance of manual

labor and the low level of labor productivity; the increased workloads of their owners and the consequent restrictions on the free time of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers able to work; the combining of public and personal interests in the shaping of rural resident incomes; providing livestock in private hands with feed; channels for marketing surplus agricultural output obtained on household plots; high kolkhoz market prices.

In order to solve the indicated problems, we must think through and carry out a complex of measures facilitating the stimulation of LPKh production, ensuring the labor of people employed on them and marketing the agricultural output produced on them.

In the 1970's, the communist and worker parties and governments of the European socialist countries have adopted a number of resolutions aimed at supporting and encouraging the development of private subsidiary plots for the rural population. These resolutions are an integral part of agrarian policy at the present stage and into the near future. The resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress also noted the necessity of assisting rural residents in running LPKh's, providing them with feed, increasing production of vegetable garden tools and improving the operation of kolkhoz markets.

In carrying out the recommendations adopted, it is important to use leading experience from both the USSR and other socialist countries. Thus, a number of incentives facilitating the development of an LPKh forward-contract system are being used in the Hungarian People's Republic. Under agreements on raising livestock on LPKh's, their owners are given advances, forage, feed, and free veterinarian services. The state issued loans at preferential rates to stimulate an increase in the number of head of livestock and a 40-percent subsidy for the acquisition of sheet-film seed-beds to grow early vegetables. Cooperatives provide their members with improved breeds of livestock and poultry. In the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the state plans the amount of mineral fertilizer and polyethylene film to meet LPKh needs. Bonuses are awarded for produce sold the state and loans are made for the acquisition of young livestock and farm implements, for the construction and repair of farm structures.

In recent years, particular attention has been paid to mechanizing labor and production on the LPKh in the socialist countries. The need for this arose in connection with the limited amount of plowed land, the necessity of using that land more efficiently, changing over to intensive production methods and increasing labor productivity. Mechanizing LPKh production is necessary to save aggregate working time and make the labor of the many employed here easier, to free some labor resources for other uses in social production and in the material sphere.

To these ends, increasing use is being made of small-scale mechanization. Thus, it has been decided in the People's Republic of Bulgaria to produce machinery and implements for individuals keeping livestock, as well as other small equipment. Taking into account the experience of the socialist countries, it would be appropriate to create fleets of small tractors and 10-15

h.p. motorized carts. This would provide an opportunity for doing intra-farm transport work more efficiently on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The use of portable electric milking machines, mechanized garden tools, portable gasoline-powered saws, sheep shearing machines, and so forth, would greatly facilitate the labor of the rural population. At present, small-scale mechanization is being used more and more widely in communal farming, at industrial enterprises, warehouses and ports. Such technical means should also be produced to meet farming needs.

It is also necessary to help LPKh owners market the output they produce. At present, the sale of output in the kolkhoz market is connected with certain difficulties: insufficient packaging, means of transport, and so on. We should strengthen the ties between procurement organizations and the population through the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The latter generally have locally the material base necessary to receive produce from the population and must take on the task of marketing LPKh output. In this instance, procurement organizations would be acting as wholesalers with permanent economic ties to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Contemporary problems of supporting and developing the LPKh require serious attention. The successes of the public sector do not provide grounds for underestimating the importance of the LPKh in producing agricultural output for the population. L. I. Brezhnev has noted that, along with developing public production, "it is simultaneously important that full use also be made of the potential of private subsidiary plots. Local agencies, kolkhozes and sovkhozes are called upon to help us succeed in this work. And the consumers' cooperatives can also be of important assistance. In particular, it would make sense to entrust them with greater responsibility for organizing the marketing of surplus agricultural output available on kolkhozes and among the rural population."[1]

The object trend of change in household plot dynamics is towards a gradual reduction in its proportion of the total production of agricultural output and in the revenues of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers on the basis of the development of the public farm. However, it should be borne in mind that the household plot at this stage of development not only provides a significant portion of foodstuffs for the population and certain types of raw material for industry, but it also serves as a definite means of equalizing the incomes of the rural and urban populations.

The practical development of agriculture in the USSR and other socialist countries testifies to the fact that the LPKh ordinarily passes through a number of stages socioeconomically.

In the first stage, they play an auxiliary role in providing the entire population with agricultural output and the main role in the incomes of workers

---

1. L. I. Brezhnev "Sovetskiye profsoyuzy -- vliyatel'naya sila nashego obshchestva" [Soviet Trade Unions -- An Influential Force in Our Society], Moscow, Politizdat, 1977, p 11.

employed in agriculture. This is associated with inadequately high labor productivity on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and cooperatives and with the predominance of lower-type cooperatives. This process can now be observed in cooperatives and state farms of the Polish People's Republic and the Socialist Federated Republic of Yugoslavia.

In the second stage, we note a higher degree of development of the public forms of running agriculture and a relatively high level of productive forces. But the overall volume of agricultural production is still inadequate. The LPKh plays an auxiliary role in the incomes of the rural population as well. There is a reduction in the LPKh's share of production and revenues and an increase in the absolute amounts of production. There is still no large-scale, absolute reduction in the LPKh. At present, incomes from the LPKh are still in second place in the structure of aggregate cooperative member income in terms of proportion, behind income from public farming, in a majority of the socialist countries.

This stage currently describes the LPKh in the USSR. Here, the proportion of LPKh revenues in the aggregate income of kolkhoz member families decreased during the 1960-1975 period from 46 to 25 percent, but in absolute terms, that income increased. From 1964 through 1974, LPKh revenue per kolkhoz family (incomparable prices) increased by seven percent. In the Hungarian People's Republic, the amount of LPKh output increased 27 percent during the 1965-1974 period, and the average annual volume of KPKh production increased 25 percent in the Socialist Republic of Romania during the 1971-1975 period. Voluminous statistical data for the People's Republic of Bulgaria over a long period of time bear out the fact that an absolute increase in LPKh revenues can occur for an even longer period along with an increase in revenues from public farming.

In the third stage, the LPKh begins to play an auxiliary role in providing agricultural output to both the urban and rural populations. There is a significant absolute reduction in LPKh production, that is, it atrophies. LPKh's in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and German Democratic Republic are at this stage. Here, the role of the LPKh in meeting the needs of the peasants for food has decreased significantly. Thus, in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in 1975, the LPKh provided only 11 percent of the gross agricultural output. On 37 percent of the cooperative farms, the LPKh no longer existed. Peasants in cooperatives receive the vast majority of their foodstuffs through the trade network. The monetary expenditures of peasants for food differ little from the expenditures of workers and employees. Peasant consumption of LPKh output is decreasing. This result is achieved thanks to a high level of development of public agriculture, to the better provision of materials and equipment, to a high level of monetary income, to improved occupational training and higher standards among the peasant masses, to the development of a far-flung trade network saturated with goods in the cities and villages.

As LPKh revenues decrease, the structure of the aggregate income of agriculture worker families will draw increasingly closer to that of workers and employees employed in nonagricultural branches of the economy.

The evolutionary stages of the LPKh are essentially stages of change in its socioeconomic role, of reduction in labor expenditures on it. These changes are determined by the level of productive forces in the whole national economy, by the development of public production in agriculture.

The LPKh atrophying process will in the foreseeable future be determined primarily by the rates of growth in agricultural output production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. It must be borne in mind that, besides the primary factor (growth in agricultural output production in the public sector) influencing a reduction in private subsidiary farming, there are other no less important circumstances which will long continue to have a braking impact on the rate at which it atrophies.

The atrophying of the household plots of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers cannot be viewed apart from its connection with the existing system of rural settlement, which is characterized by a predominance of small settlements. The scattering of the rural population which has evolved not only does not correspond to the level of production concentration which has been achieved on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, hinders the continued specialization of agriculture and has a negative effect on the social development of the countryside, but it is also one of the factors delaying the atrophying of the private subsidiary plot.

This is to be explained by the fact that, in order for the household plot to atrophy, we need achieve not only an adequate volume of agricultural output production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, but must also organize uninterrupted trade in food products in rural areas. It is very difficult, and practically impossible in a number of zones of the country, to set up trade in such products, and especially perishables, given the existing system of rural settlement.

The process of household plot atrophy among all population groups will not be a consequence of administrative measures, but a result of the increased production of agricultural output in the public sector, of an increase in revenues from public farming, of the organization of uninterrupted trade in foodstuffs in the countryside, of renovation of the system of rural settlement which has evolved.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Grigorovskiy, V. Ye., and Alekseyev, M. A. "Lichnoye podsobnoye khozyaystvo kolkhoznikov, rabochikh sovkhozov i sluzhashchikh v SSSR" [The Private Subsidiary Plots of Kolkhoz Members, Sovkhoz Workers and Employees in the USSR], Leningrad, LGU Izd-vo, 1968, p 82.

2. Kolganov, M. "Sobstvennost' v sotsialisticheskom obshchestve" [Ownership in Socialist Society], Moscow, AN SSSR Izd-vo, 1953, p 367.

3. Mashenkov, V. F. "Ispol'zovaniye trudovykh resursov sel'skoy mestnosti" [Use of Rural Labor Resources], Moscow, Ekonomika Izd-vo, 1965, p 55.

4. Mints, B. "Politicheskaya ekonomiya sotsializma" [Political Economy of Socialism], 2nd Edition, translated from the Polish, Moscow, Progress Izd-vo, 1965, p 492.

5. "Politicheskaya ekonomiya" [Political Economy], study aid, edited by K. Larionov, Moscow, Sotsekgiz Izd-vo, 1963, p 341.

6. "Politicheskaya ekonomiya sotsializma" [Political Economy of Socialism], Moscow, Vysshaya shkola Izd-vo, 1960, p 476.

7. Prokhorenko, I. D. "Razvitiye sotsialisticheskikh proizvodstvennykh otnosheniy" [Development of Socialist Production Relations], Moscow, Mysl' Izd-vo, 1972, p 234.

8. Rutkevich, M. N., and Filippov, F. R. "Sotsial'nyye peremeshcheniya" [Social Displacements], Moscow, Mysl' Izd-vo, 1970.

9. Sergeyev, S. "Voprosy ekonomiko-statisticheskogo analiza kolkhoznogo proizvodstva" [Problems of Economic-Statistical Analysis of Kolkhoz Production], Moscow, Sel'khozgiz Izd-vo, 1956, p 93.

10. Suslov, I. F. "Ekonomicheskiye problemy razvitiya kolkhozov" [Problems ofoblems of Kolkhoz Development], Moscow, Ekonomika Izd-vo, 1967, p 182.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Kolos", "Ekonomika sel'skogo khozyaystva", 1980

11052
CSO: 1824

DECLINE IN LIVESTOCK RAISING ON BELORUSSIAN PRIVATE PLOTS

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 1 Mar 80 p 2

/Article by V. Dolgolev: "A Forgotten Tradition"/

/Text/ Recently, I met my old friend, Sergey Gerasimovich Khromenkov, at a bus station in Khotimsk. We began a conversation. And as the custom is among rural people, my interlocutor, having asked where I now live and work, began to tell me of his affairs in detail.

"I am still in the same place, in the village of Chernyavk. I still work in the rural Soviet. My wife is a milkmaid on the kolkhoz. We live well. We have a cow, chickens, and a couple of gilts. Recently I slaughtered 10 poods of pigs. Come over for some fresh meat..."

Having thanked him for the invitation I asked:

"Do you try to sell the livestock?"

"How else. We sell it. I dare say that here almost every farmstead sells either swine, rabbits or poultry to the state. In 1979 we took 150 kilograms of pork to the livestock receiving point. We submitted a winter calf. He brought in 800 rubles. We made over 1,000 rubles just for the poultry. We submitted 700 liters of milk, and 400 kilograms of potatoes. Here again we made over 200 rubles."

"Gerasimovich, could you have sold a couple of pigs to the state in a year?" I asked.

"Well, how shall I tell you...I could have. Our hog house is spacious and can hold four gilts at once. Two for us and the rest for sale. Taking care of two is the same as taking care of four. You can't maintain them. True, there are enough potatoes. But if they sold concentrated feeds in adequate quantities and good ones as the kind they bring to the swine farms on the kolkhozes. For they are much cheaper than meal hulls and the result is better since they contain various mineral additives. And there is one more difficulty--young pigs cannot be found anywhere. At the market they are expensive. Again the gain is not worth the candle."

About the same conversation went on between the worker at the Trostino Sovkhoz, Nikolay Fedorovich Kuz'menkov and myself in the village of Markovk. Last year he also sold 160 kilograms of swine to the state, a cow (he raised a young one for himself), over 200 liters of milk, approximately 6 quintals of potatoes were submitted to the sovkhoz, and a young cow. The rural resident insists that in a year two pigs can be sold to the state if there were something to feed them with. It is easier to get young pigs...

On 1 Jan 80 the inhabitants of the Khotimskiy Rayon had 3,268 cows, about 7,000 pigs, many birds, rabbits, and up to 1,000 sheep. The proportion of the head of cattle in the private sector is 26.2 percent of the entire number of livestock in the rayon. In the last year the inhabitants sold 760 tons of milk to the state, 374 tons of meat which corresponds to 41 tons more milk and 20 less than last year. From each subsidiary plot an average of 395 kilograms of potatoes are submitted and each plot having a cow sold an average of 230 kilograms of milk.

But all of these are state purchases. Many agricultural products are also sold at the market, taken by children and relatives "in bags" to the city, sent out in mailed packages, and so on. This does not lend itself to a statistical count. It can be established only with particular probability with the help of sociological research. And it shows that in the last decade, rural inhabitants in Khotimshchin have sold only the surpluses of the products produced on the farm and completely ensure their own personal needs.

From the data we see that private subsidiary farms are very significant not only for the rural area, but also for the city; consequently, their social role is far from being a simple one. They allow the level of the consumption of valuable food products to be raised for city inhabitants and they are ponderable supplementary sources of income for the rural population.

I will show the results of the work in the private farms which I studied during 1979. For the products sold to the state each farm received an average of 367 rubles and 56 kopecks. For their own personal use, each family produced berries, fruits, vegetables, meat, milk, eggs, jam, pickled provisions, and so on (if they are evaluated according to the retail prices of similar products purchased in state stores) the average total sum was 1,938 rubles and 78 kopecks. Moreover, 38 rubles and 59 kopecks worth of berries and fruits were given to visitors from cities and to friends for free. On the subsidiary plots apart from this, feed and bedding was produced averaging a sum of 540 rubles. Thus, the total amount of products for personal consumption and sale to the state was worth 2,306 rubles and 34 kopecks. The expenditures of a farm for acquiring feed, chemicals, young pigs, chicks and other circulating capital, payment for working over the plot and so on comprised 743 rubles and 11 kopecks per year. This means that the gross income (payment for the labor of the family members and profit) comprised 1,563 rubles and 23 kopecks.

It is interesting to show the average data on the production of individual types of products on one farm for 1979. Six tons of potatoes were harvested,

209 kilograms of cabbage, tomatoes--438, cucumbers--138, other vegetables--120, berries--135, fodder beets--400, table beets--50, carrots--50, milk--2,425 liters, 895 eggs, 30 kilograms of poultry, 216 kilograms of pork (slaughter weight) and 180 kilograms of young cattle at live weight.

The production in the majority of the private farms of the rayon among residents of the older generation are approximately within these limits.

But the fact that young families do not want to burden themselves with a farm is disturbing. More and more often one sees them with string-bags hurrying to the city for meat and sausage. Some who are left without older people, dispose of the cattle. In 1979 alone in the rayon the number of privately used cattles decreased by 169 head. The number of swine also decreased.

This is the case despite the fact that in recent years the relationship to private farms has fundamentally changed. Now serious difficulties do not arise, as before, in procuring crude feed for large horned cattle. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes issue land for making hay.

On the Trostino Sovkhoz in 1979 as never before those owning cattle were generously given plots in the meadow lands and feed was allocated from the second harvest of clover. On the Mayak Kolkhoz they went even further. Invalids and those on a pension having cattle, were sold the necessary amount of ready hay. Feed was brought to them directly into the yards by kolkhoz vehicles.

On the Iskra Kolkhoz a practice developed to till private subsidiary plots and harvesting of the crop using kolkhoz equipment.

All of this is being done in accordance with the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the July (1978) Plenum of the CC CPSU and other documents. However, there are objective reasons which lead to the reduction in the production of milk and meat on individual subsidiary farms. Feed can not always be provided in adequate amounts. The young people in the rural areas are not psychologically prepared for working a farm.

In every way possible it is necessary to morally encourage having private subsidiary farms, and render it practical assistance. It is not the business of rural inhabitants to bring out of the city meat and milk, sausage and eggs! On the contrary--he must bring these products to the city. Let everyone who lives in the countryside provide his own traditional products and the surplus should be sold to the state.

It is necessary that business executives promote this. Young pigs and chicks from national farms must be sold to the population and it is necessary to assist in improving the cattle breeds.

It is advisable to give more attention to the system of contracting. It is necessary to make contracts with private farms for the sale of meat and milk and to advance concentrated feeds to them.

8714
CSO: 1824

END

SELECTIVE LIST OF JPRS SERIAL REPORTS

USSR SERIAL REPORTS (GENERAL)

USSR REPORT: Agriculture
USSR REPORT: Economic Affairs
USSR REPORT: Construction and Equipment
USSR REPORT: Military Affairs
USSR REPORT: Political and Sociological Affairs
USSR REPORT: Energy
USSR REPORT: International Economic Relations
USSR REPORT: Consumer Goods and Domestic Trade
USSR REPORT: Human Resources
USSR REPORT: Transportation
USSR REPORT: Translations from KOMMUNIST*
USSR REPORT: PROBLEMS OF THE FAR EAST*
USSR REPORT: SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES*
USSR REPORT: USA: ECONOMICS, POLITICS, IDEOLOGY*

USSR SERIAL REPORTS (SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL)

USSR REPORT: Life Sciences: Biomedical and Behavioral Sciences
USSR REPORT: Life Sciences: Effects of Nonionizing Electromagnetic Radiation
USSR REPORT: Life Sciences: Agrotechnology and Food Resources
USSR REPORT: Chemistry
USSR REPORT: Cybernetics, Computers and Automation Technology
USSR REPORT: Electronics and Electrical Engineering
USSR REPORT: Engineering and Equipment
USSR REPORT: Earth Sciences
USSR REPORT: Space
USSR REPORT: Materials Science and Metallurgy
USSR REPORT: Physics and Mathematics
USSR REPORT: SPACE BIOLOGY AND AEROSPACE MEDICINE*

WORLDWIDE SERIAL REPORTS

WORLDWIDE REPORT: Environmental Quality
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Epidemiology
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Law of the Sea
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Nuclear Development and Proliferation
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Telecommunications Policy, Research and Development

*Cover-to-cover

END OF FICHE DATE FILMED

25 April 1980

DD.